KATOL
POWDER & COILS ETC.
Kill Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitos etc.

Sole Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.,
89, Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 32 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

'SHREE VISHNU'

Brand
SAFFRON
is used in MOST SACRED P L A-CES, JAIN TEM-PLES, etc. It is pure, Genuine & unrivalled in qua-lity.
Available in 1, & 2 Oz. Packing. and 1 lb. and 1/4 lb. Tins.
Varjiwandas Hirjee & Co.,
240, Vadgadi, Mandvi, Bombay 3.
Telegram: "SANSCRIT."
'Phone: 24754

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

U. S. Plans Big Drive Against Spies

SABOTEURS AND SUBVERSIVE AGENTS UNDER WATCH

Cordell Hull Sees No Hope Of Peace

BRITAIN LAUNCHES WAR ON GOSSIPERS

WASHINGTON, February 6.

There is no prospect of early peace in Europe, according to a statement made by Mr. Cordell Hull.

Information published to-day shows that, while giving evidence before the House Appropriations Committee regarding the State Department's annual appropriation which amounted to about 20 million dollars, Mr. Cordell Hull said:—

"It now appears certain that the strain of dangers may continue for an indefinite period."

Big Anti-Gossip Campaign Plan

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Government is launching a big anti-gossip campaign and posters will shortly be issued warning the nation against the dangers of careless talk.

People are specially warned not to mention the movement of ships, either mercantile or naval, or to talk about, munitions and armaments. Special poster appeals for secrecy will be displayed in arms factories, Government offices, dockyards and barracks.

Welsh-speaking villages will have posters in Welsh. About two and a half million copies of posters will be distributed this week and specimen posters will be sent to the Dominions and Colonies.

Important British shipping offices where passages are booked to South Africa, India and America will be enlisted for the campaign. —Reuter.

DEATH PENALTY FOR DISCLOSURE

Premier's Statement In Commons

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Mr. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons that introduction of further legislation providing for the imposition of the death penalty was being considered in the most serious type of cases of leakage or disclosure of information to the enemy.

The Prime Minister added that there had been no failure to take vigilant precautions against leakage of information.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Mr. Morrison announced that rationing of butchers' meat would be introduced on March 11. The ration will be on a value basis and will, at the outset, be at the rate of one shilling ten pence per week for each person over six years of age and half the amount for children of less than six years.

Mr. Morrison added that it was intended to keep the supply situation under constant review and modify rationing from time to time in the light of existing circumstances.

For the initial period restaurants, industrial school and other canteens and all other forms of catering establishments would be permitted to serve meat meals free of coupons, but the supply to them of all kinds of butchers' meat would be restricted to their normal requirements.

PAPER RATIONING.

Mr. Leslie Burgin announced that a scheme for rationing of Paper was under consideration and an order would be issued within a few days under the De-

(Continued on page 7, column 3.)

DRIVE AGAINST SPIES AND SABOTEURS

The Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives approved the appropriation of 600,000 sterling for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a drive against spies, saboteurs and subversive agents. Mr. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Bureau, plans to employ 541 agents in an anti-spy drive. In his evidence before the Committee, he revealed that a close watch was being kept on 540 industrial plants engaged in producing military and naval supplies.—Reuter.

ZETLAND'S APOLOGIA

Why Provincial Govts. Were Deprived Of Their Powers

LONDON, February 6.

In the House of Lords, asking the Lords to give their approval to the proclamation of emergency made on September 3 last by the Governor-General under Section 102 of the Government of India Act, Lord Zetland declared that it was undisputed that all exprience showed that efficient prosecution of the war inevitably involved a great deal of central control and co-ordination as witness the Defence Regulations in Britain and the immense volume of special war legislation under which Parliament itself had assumed much control over activities normally left to local authorities.

Were it not for the existence of the proclamation any matter which fell within the Provincial Legislative List in the Government of India Act would have to be left to eleven separate Provincial Governments to regulate or not as they saw fit. It was by no means the case that the powers conferred referred only to the Central Executive. Many of them were conferred upon Provincial Governments themselves.

The motion was agreed to without division.—Reuter.

No Marching Orders Yet

VICEROY MAY MEET MAHATMA AGAIN

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Feb. 6.

It is reported that Saadaquat Ashram (Babu Rajendra Prasad's residence) had long telephonic talk yesterday evening with Birla House at Delhi. Political circles opine that the failure of the Delhi parleys have created a similar situation to that of the Motilal-Gandhi-Irwin negotiations of 1930.

Mahatmaji's words "but if that success does not come in the near furture, I can only say Heaven help India, Britain and the world" in the course of his statement, it is held, are read to portend the shape of things to come.

Some circles even doubt the possibility of the Ramgarh Congress session meeting.

It is understood however, that there is no immediate likelihood of direct struggle being launched. The Congress High Command, it is gathered, may meet at Wardha soon to decide what the next step should be.

VICEROY WILL MEET MAHATMA AGAIN?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

As far as can be ascertained the lack of agreement between the Viceroy and Gandhiji related mainly to time limit for ushering in Dominion Status within the meaning of the Statute of Westminster.

It appears, Mahatma was prepared to recommend the acceptance of Dominion Status provided an acceptable time limit be put on the transitional period and no delay should occur between the ceasing of hostilities in Europe and India having full fledged Dominion constitution.

Gandhiji did not much discuss the offer regarding Defence because, it appears, he argued that once the fundamental position was accepted defence and other allied issues could be easily solved to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Further, it appears Gandhiji demanded the acceptance of India's right for self-determination and for framing her own constitution through the Constituent Assembly. It is said, it was sought to be explained that India had already the right of Self-Determination which was implicit in British Government's offer to consider and give effect as far as possible, an agreed constitution framed by peoples and princes of India. This did not find favour with Gandhiji and discussions have been postponed till a later date.

Political observers feel, it will not be very long when Mahatma will be invited. Mahatma is expected to be in Delhi for meeting the Viceroy either in the last week of February or the first week of March. By then British Government would have realised the urgent importance of resolving the deadlock which could be done only by the Congress, or else face the alternative of its continuance for another twelve months with parliamentary sanction.

Meanwhile, Mahatma would prefer to wait and not precipitate direct action. Despite definite indications to the contrary political observers continue to be optimistic about the final acceptance of the Congress demand. Only time will tell, they add.

EVEN "LEFTISTS" VOTE FOR AZAD

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Feb. 6.

It is understood all "left-wingers" including Socialists and Kisan Sabhaites, have decided to cast their votes in favour of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

It is also understood even for Congress Presidentship, members of the 'Forward Bloc' have not voted for Mr. M. N. Roy.

Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League met the Viceroy on Tuesday.

MINORITIES IN FUTURE CONSTITUTION

Viceroy Assures Jinnah That He Need Be Under No Apprehension That Their Legitimate Interests Will Be Lost Sight Of

NEW DELHI, February 6.

The following 'communique' has been issued regarding the interview between Mr. Jinnah and the Viceroy:—

In response to an invitation from His Excellency, Mr. Jinnah today came to see the Viceroy. The conversation, which lasted for over an hour, ranged over the whole position.

Mr. Jinnah urged on His Excellency the great importance attached by the Muslim and other minorities to the safeguarding of their position in any settlement or discussions that might take place.

His Excellency assured Mr. Jinnah that His Majesty's Government were fully alive to the necessity for safeguarding the legitimate interests of the minorities, and that he need be under no apprehension that the importance of those interests would be lost sight of.—A.P.

JINNAH MEETS VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

At 10-55 a.m. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of All-India Muslim League, entered Viceroy's House to interview the Viceroy.

Mr. Jinnah returned to his residence at approximately 13-45 p.m. after his interview with the Viceroy.

Mr. Jinnah's interview with the Viceroy lasted about an hour and a half. An agreed statement is expected to be issued on the result of the interview.—A. P.

LEAGUE EXECUTIVE ADJOURNS

After Mr. Jinnah had reported the substance of his talk with the Viceroy to-day, the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League concluded its deliberations.

No decision has been taken on Sir Abdulla Haroon's letter on the Fundamental Rights of Muslims, and discussions have been adjourned till the next meeting of the Council of the League to be called at an early date

JINNAH-VICEROY CORRESPONDENCE.

Meanwhile, Mr. Jinnah has released to the Press his correspondence with the Viceroy.

The main outlines of the correspondence indicate that since the resignation of the Congress Ministries the Muslim League has not pressed its demand for an inquiry into the allegations against the Ministries.

Referring to the Muslim League's demand for a "de novo" examination of the constitution, the Viceroy states that his declaration on October 18, 1939, does not exclude the examination of any part of the Government of India, 1935, or the policy or plan on which it is based.

Mr. Jinnah has been assured of the importance of the Muslim community and its weight to the stability and success of any constitutional development.

The Viceroy also assures that the British Government have endeavoured to meet the reasonable demands of the Arabs.

Regarding the demand of an assurance that Indian troops would not be used against Muslim countries, the Viceroy points out that the British Government are not at war with any Muslim Power, His Excellency further states that, while no general guarantee is possible in the interests of India's defence, the British Government, at the instance of the Government of India, are careful in considering the feelings of Indian Muslims about the matter.—United Press.

(Text Of Correspondent On Page 11.)

Next Meeting At End Of Month

The members present at to-day's meeting of the Muslim League Working Committee were Sir Nazimuddin, Sir Abdulla Haroon, Ch. Khaliquzaman, Nawab Mohd Ismail, Khan Aurangazeb Khan, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddique, Mr. Abdul Raoff Shah, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan and Seth Essak Sait.

Most of the members left Delhi to-day.

It is learned a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held here by the end of February. Exact date of the meeting will be announced shortly.—A. P.

Cloth And Bullion Merchants Observe Hartal

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

As a protest against the Excess Profits Tax all the cloth and the bullion merchants are observing Hartal to-day.—A.P.

Stop Press On Page 7.

Friendly Quarters Turn Hostile!

PROFITS TAX SURPRISE FOR GOVT.

War Measure Under Fire: Homi Modi Attacks Bill

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, February 6.

A strange spectacle was presented to-day in the Central Assembly when the Excess Profits Bill came up for discussion. Though one side of the House was practically empty owing to the absence of the Congress Members, Government found opposition springing up from unexpected quarters—even from usually friendly quarters, Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi, Mr. Nauman and others.

Sir Jeremy Raisman's plea of social justice in defence of the Bill drew a spirited retort from Mr. Nauman of the Muslim League Party who said:—

"Government, as it is constituted to-day, should not talk of social justice". All speakers today, with exception of Sir Ziauddin Ahmed, strongly criticised the provisions of the Bill.

Even the European Group's spokesman wanted Government to consider the reaction on trade and industry and called on the Finance Member to state not only the additional sum actually required, but to satisfy the House that adequate control was exercised over Government's expenditure.

Sir Homi Mody attacked the Bill as hastily conceived and prematurely brought out. Mr. P. N. Banerji pointed out the injustice to the provinces which, in the absence of the recent amendment to the Government of India Act, would have been entitled to half the collections from the Excess Profits Duty.

Several useful suggestions were made in the course of the debate. One was that the proceeds of the duty should be devoted to the development of industries in India. Another thought that the Bill should be brought into force after one or two years. A third proposal was the Bill should be limited to a definite period as was done in 1919. One Muslim member was so indignant that he asked whether it was intended to prevent the development of Indian industries now so that it may not be difficult for the European countries to compete after the war.

To-day's debate revealed general opposition to the measure from non-official benches.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

The budget session of the Central Legislative Assembly began this morning with a thin House. Congress members were absent. 17 new members—three elected and 14 nominated—took oath of office.

After interpellations Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Leader of the House expressed condolence at the death of Lala Shamlal, a Congress member of the Assembly.

Sir Mohammed paid tribute to (independence) of views of the deceased and the courage with which he put them. Late Lala Shamlal, said the Law Member could never be reconciled to wrong. Messrs. Ghulam Bhik Narang, Aikman and Lalchand Navalrai associated themselves and their parties with the condolence resolution which was passed.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS DISALLOWED

The chair announced that the

(Continued on page 4, column 6.)

JAPAN ACCEPTS APOLOGY

Nine Germans On 'Asama Maru' To Be Released

TOKYO, February 6.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Arita told the House of Representatives that Britain had expressed great regret at the occurrence of the "Asama Maru" incident so near the Japanese Capital which aroused such profound Japanese indignation.

He said, Britain had agreed to surrender 9 of the 21 Germans taken from the "Asama Maru". An important stage towards complete settlement had been reached. Japan had protested that the British man-of-war's action had been legal under International Law. Japan was by no means satisfied with the number of Germans returned and would insist on delivery of the balance. With a view to eliminating shipping uneasiness, the Government had instructed companies not to permit persons embodied in the armed forces of belligerents including suspects to voyage on their ships.

Mr. Arita claimed that although the declaration of London had not been ratified, it had been incorporated in internal laws in many countries. "We believe the declarations of London should serve as a criterion in the law of nations."

The British Note of February 5, expressed inability to alter its views but offered to release nine Germans mentioned to the Japanese as a proof of desire to reach an amicable settlement. The difference of view hinged on the interpretation of Article 47 of the Declaration of London.—Reuter.

BRITISH PREMIER'S STATEMENT

LONDON, February 6.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain reporting on the negotiations proceeding between the British and Japanese Governments in connection with the removal of Germans from the "Asama Maru" said that the correspondence exchanged between the two Governments would be laid before the House to-night.

It was found upon investigation into the training and antecedents of the 21 men removed from the Japanese vessel that some of them were relatively unsuitable to military service, said Mr. Chamberlain, and while reserving all their legal rights the British Government were accordingly prepared to release nine of those men who would be handed

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 6)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". If repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

A Brahmin Bachelor of 25 of independent means desires to marry a girl between 15 and 20. State age, caste, education etc., with Photo. Hindi Knowledge is essential. Box No. 12802, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an educated and beautiful girl of Bombay for a friend of the undersigned. Aged 30, property worth Rs. 50,000/- and well settled in life getting Rs. 50/- p. m. No caste restriction. Apply Box No. 12791, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Assistant on Rs. 60/- by H. S. Gaind, A.C.I.I. (Lond.), Arya Nagar, Lucknow, Insurance Agents' Trainer (by post) and Author of "Insurance Beginners' Sales Course". (12663)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Young experienced Correspondent Stenographer-Secretary, Press-Reporter, All-round, seeks immediate appointment. Please write: Bala C/o. Patwardhan, Shastri & Co., Solicitors, Medows Street. (12795)

62. TO BE LET

Jankikutir (formerly late Dinshaw's property) Juhu, small big Plots also newly built double storied Bungalow six spacious rooms, all ultra modern conveniences. Apply Post Box 179. (12789)

To Let Airy, Well-Lighted Blocks for all communities at "Summit" Forjett Hill Road at Rs. 50. Inquire on spot or Telephone 20314. —10413, Bengali. Between 3 and 5 p.m. (1898)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Cinema Directors—Short and speedy lessons in Tamil or Telugu to Players undertaken. Coached up countless Government and other officers. Methods highly appreciated. Professional experience 30 years. Apply to D. Cuppu Rau, 30 Sami Chetti Street Komaleesvaranpet, Madras. (12805)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Diesel Generating Set about 200 K. W. 400 Volts, 3 Phase, 50 Cycles. Managing Director, Power House, Khanewal (Punjab). (1913)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following stores during the period 1-4-40 to 31-3-41.

(A) Hardware.
(B) Coal, Coke, Charcoal and Fire wood.
(C) Chemicals.
(D) Electrical Goods.
(E) Lubricating Oils and Fuel Oils.
(F) Timber.
(G) Sundries.

The last day for the submission of tenders is 23rd February, 1940. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tender forms for all or any of the above will be supplied from the 12-2-40 to the 16-2-40 inclusive, on payment of Rs. 2/-.

W. X. MASCARENHAS,
Principal,
College of Engineering
Poona.
Dated, 5th February, 1940.

1920.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

OFFICERS' COOKS & STEWARDS.

VACANCIES EXIST in the Royal Indian Navy for a limited number of Cooks and Stewards. Applicants must be British Subjects and literate. Cooks must be able to read and understand simple recipes in English, produce evidence of previous experience in the European style of cooking, and possess certificates of character and ability. Stewards must have previous experience and possess certificates of character and ability.

2. Accepted Cooks will be entered as Leading Cooks on a pay of Rs. 30-1-36 per mensem. Thereafter promotion by selection arising to maximum of Rs. 85/- per mensem. Stewards will be entered as Assistant Stewards on Rs. 20-1-22 per mensem. Thereafter promotion by selection rising to maximum of Rs. 100/- per mensem.

3. All entitled to free accommodation, clothing and rations.

4. Pensions are granted after 15 years' Service.

5. Age 22-24 years for Cooks and 18-20 years for Stewards.

6. First period of engagement will be for five years with option to re-engage if considered suitable.

7. Applicants should apply in person on or before the 9th February, 1940, to the Director of Personal Services, H.M.I. Dockyard, Bombay.

(1899)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathy. Best Postal Tuition in India guaranteed. Scholarships for deserving. For Asthma, Loss of vitality, Sexual diseases etc., we offer best specifics. Case sheet Forms sent free. "Common Diseases and their Treatment" is an eminently practical book on Homoeopathy written by Captain Oommen, an Allopath. Apply: Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore. (12765)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents, Monthly Remuneration 100/- rising to 225/-, Bonus 300/-, No Investment, Samples Free Nationals (Woollen & Silk Mills) Limited, Ludhiana. (12744)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Practical Psychic Instruction— Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Mind-Reading, etc., are practically taught by post and also by class tuition. Success guaranteed in ten weeks. Various diseases of body and mind are treated. Hundreds cured. For particulars, please send 1 anna stamp. Prof. R. N. Rudra, 100-5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (12692)

Public Notices

BOMBAY PROHIBITION NOTICE

As a safeguard against the misuse of Foreign Liquor Permits, which may be lost or mislaid, permit holders are requested to sign their names monthly in the account sheet attached to the permit. During February the signature should be made along the first blank line now available before the next purchase is made. From March onwards the signature should be made along the first blank line available at the beginning of each month's account. Vendors are being directed to observe that permits are thus signed every month before issuing supplies on requisition during that month.

E. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Excise.
Bombay, Tuesday, 6th February, 1940.

1921.

ORDER

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC IN THE NEW ROAD FROM THE BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH TO CUFFE PARADE.

Until further orders, no vehicle shall be allowed to halt on the New Road, from the Back Bay Swimming Bath to Cuffe Parade except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers.

This order is issued under section 23(1) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 5th February, 1940.

(1922)

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT

ANNUAL TENDERS FOR MISCELLANEOUS STORES ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Mint up to 1 o'clock (Standard Time) on 4th March, 1940, for the supply from 1st April, 1940 to 31st March, 1941 of the undermentioned articles for the use of His Majesty's Mint at Bombay.

(1) Miscellaneous articles including jute waste, cotton waste and moulding sand yellow.
(2) Charcoal common large per maund, fire-wood bebul per Khandj.

A list of Miscellaneous articles required under Tender No. 1 will be supplied on application:—Rs. 400 for Tender No. 1 and Rs. 300 for Tender No. 2 must be deposited on acceptance. Each Tender should be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 50/- as Earnest Money which will be forfeited in the event of a Tenderer refusing to sign the articles of agreement, after acceptance of his Tender. Samples of cotton waste, Tallow clarified, moulding sand yellow, sealing wax black, oil cocoanut, oil castor, cloth Manjarpet 23" and charcoal should be furnished by Tenderers and any other sample which may be specially called for.

For further particulars application should be made at the Mint between 10.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. on any working day except Saturdays. Samples may be seen at the Store-Keeper's office.

The Mint Master does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

(1891)

THE CHHOI SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, 7th February, 1940, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1939.
2.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd January to 3rd February, 1940, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
10th January, 1940.

1791

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS, in duplicate, in the prescribed form, are invited for the following posts in the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona:—

(1) A Professor of Proto-Indian & Ancient Indian History.
(2) A Professor of Indo-European Philology.
(3) A Professor of Sanskrit Literature (preferably Vedic).
(4) A Reader in Mediaeval Indian History.
(5) A Reader in Maratha History.
(6) A Reader in Dravidian Philology.
(7) A Reader in Semitic Languages and Literature.
(8) A Reader in Sociology.

A Readership will carry the pay of Rs. 200-10-300 P.M., while a Professorship will carry a fixed pay of Rs. 400 P.M.

QUALIFICATIONS:—The applicants must have high academic qualifications and sufficient research and teaching experience and must possess special research qualification in their respective subjects.

Candidates for post (1) must have had training in Indian Archaeology, Epigraphy and Numismatics; for posts (2, 6, 7) Knowledge of Instrumental Phonetics; for post (3) Knowledge of Linguistics and Avestan Literature; for post (4) Knowledge of Persian, Arabic & Urdu and for post (5) Training in handling old Modi & Marathi manuscript and other material.

The appointments will, in the first instance, be for a period of five years; after which, if confirmed, the incumbents shall continue till the 31st of March, following the date of their attaining the age of fifty-five. They shall also be entitled to the benefits of the Provident Fund.

Forms of application and further information will be supplied on application to the Registrar, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.

Applications should reach the Chairman, Council of Management, Deccan College Post-Graduate & Research Institute, Poona, on or before the 8th of April, 1940.

Poona; 5th February, 1940.

1923.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given, under Section 36(n) of the Municipal Act, for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1940-41 are discussed:—

1. By Mr. Naushir C. Bharucha:—For providing a sum of Rs. 60,000 for the education of Municipal School teachers in A. R. P., etc.

2. By Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji:—For increasing by Rs. 10,000 the provision made in the Budget for Medical Inspection of school children, etc.

3. By Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi, seconded by Mr. Keshao Ganesh Tambe—For providing a sum of Rs. 1,000 for putting up benches in the King's Circle and other Gardens in the North of the City.

4. By Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi:—For providing Rs. 50,000 in the Loan Works Budget, under II.—Water Works, for the construction of Service Reservoirs in the North of the City.

5—7—By Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar—For providing (5) Rs. 1,00,000 in the Loan Works Budget for the construction of a Municipal Infirmary; (6) Rs. 6,000 for creating 4 posts of Supervisors under VII—Street Cleansing, etc., and (7) Rs. 5,000, for putting up Public Telephone Call Boxes in the different localities in the City.

8. By Mr. K. H. Goregaoker:—For providing Rs. 50,000 in the Loan Works Budget, for the permanent construction of narrow by-lanes in the City.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,

S. N. DAMLE,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office.
Bombay, 6th February, 1940.

1924.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the General Public that our clients Messrs. THE SASWAD MALI SUGAR FACTORY have SUSPENDED the Managing Agency of Messrs. LEVY LTD., as from the 11th January, 1940 and the Public is warned not to have any dealings with Messrs. Levy Ltd., as Managing Agents of our said clients. Such dealings will not be binding on our clients.

SAMANT AND CO.,
Attorneys for The Saswad Mali Sugar Factory Limited.

(1925)

Public Notices

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. BOMBAY.

Notice having been given of the loss of Policy numbered 161654 on the life of Ramanlal Tribhovandas Parikh of Nadiad, a fresh policy in lieu thereof will be issued unless objection is lodged with the Company within one month from this date.

Bombay, 5th February, 1940.

E. E. ALLUM,
Manager.
(12804)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of the following:—

(1) Tender for the purchase of cast iron scrap available for disposal at the Haji Bunder Depot, Bombay.
(2) Tender for the purchase of cast iron scrap available for disposal at the Stores Sub Depot, Jhansi.

Separate tender forms for each of the above obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2/- per copy which amount will not be refunded. *Payment by cheques, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted.*

Each of the above tenders should be submitted in separate sealed cover. Closing date 20-2-1940 at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Copies of tender forms for cast iron scrap available at the Stores Sub Depot, Jhansi can also be had from the Depot Superintendent, Stores Sub Depot, Jhansi.

1909.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CARMICHAEL ROAD, OFF PEDDAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Dayabhai Chagganlal Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1213 of 1939 (Dayabhai Chagganlal & or v/s Bai Velabai widow of Vallabhdas Gokuldas Dossa), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, 22nd February, 1940 at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of pension and Tax land (cess now redeemed) together with buildings, standing thereon, situate near Carmichael Road, containing by admeasurement about 551 square yards and bounded on the East, West and South by the property belonging to Framroze Ardeshir Vakil; on the North by the property, belonging to the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and bearing D Ward No. 3456 (2) and Street Nos. 11B and 43C, Altamount Road and Peddar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., No. 14, Hamam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

From NEXT SATURDAY

THE CAPITOL

Sat. 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Sun. 3-30 & 6-30 p.m.
Mon. to Fri. 6-30 p.m. only

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY after triumphant tour of Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, etc.

CLASSICAL INDIAN DANCES

with the Art of Burma, Ceylon Java and Bali—

NATARAJ VASHI

And his troupe of 15 DANCERS & MUSICIANS

★

POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2, As. 9.

★

Special Accommodation Rs. 5-12.

Plans open.
Phone 20422

BANDRA TALKIES

From Feb. 7th to 9th Only.
DAILY AT 3-15, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
New thrills .. new action ..new stunts..... in

ZORRO RIDES AGAIN

Starring John Carroll
COMPLETE SERIAL

From NEXT SATURDAY!
Shree Bharat Laxmi Pictures' The Most Rollickingly Funny Story of a Man Who Fought Fate!

TAQDIR-ki-TOPE

Starring:
VITHALDAS PANCHOTIA
WITH
HUSHANA BANU, JYOTSNA, NISAR
AND
(INDIAN JACKIE COOGEN)
BABY PANCHOTIA
From 10th Feb.
AT
IMPERIAL
CINEMA.

IT HAS Set the whole of Bombay Thinking and THE CRITICS WONDERING!

HINDUSTAN CINETONE'S

APNI NAGARIA OR "MUD"

The Elite Call it "Genuine Entertainment"

★

Starring:
Mrs. SHOBHANA SAMARTH
with NAZIR, JAYANT, SINGH

●

Director GUNJAL

●

Now creating record at

PATHE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P. M.
Mat. at 1 P. M. on Thurs. 8th for Amas

Here We are Again!
WHY? MARVELLOUS MUSIC
AND ADMIRABLE ACTING OF "QUEEN OF MUSIC", BAI

MOONIEBAI

In the Character of "FAITHFUL WIFE"

"PAKZAD PARIN"

By Well-Known author, MR. R. F. SETHNA
Directed by:
MR. MUNCHERSHAH, POCHKHANAWALLA.
The Great Tragedian in Supporting Cast with Silver Screen Star
BABY SUSHILA
ON:—SUNDAY. 11th FEBRUARY 1940. 3-15 P.M.
AT
BALLIWALA GRAND THEATRE TARDEO:—
Our Rates are as under:—Extra Rs. 3/6, Orchestra Rs. 2/4, First Rs. 1/12 and 1/8. Second Rs. 1/8 and Rs. 1/2, Box Rs. 1/2, Third As. 9, Fourth As. 4.
All Tickets can be had from Morning to Night at the THEATRE.
HURRY UP PLEASE! Delay is Dangerous!!!

SARASWATI'S Laugh Riot
MY BELOVED
in 4th WEEK at
MAJESTIC
Daily at 4-15, 7, & 9-45 p.m.
Amas Matinee to-morrow at 1-30 p. m.

FIFTH and FINAL WEEK
Supreme's Stupendous Historial Thriller

GHAZI SALAHUDDIN

RATANBAI, GULAM MD. YAKUB, MAZHAR & Others.
AT
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

A HIT OF THE SEASON
MINERVA'S LAUGH HIT
THE **WILL** वसीयत
A MINERVA PICTURE
Starring SHEELA
in its **3RD WEEK**
AT NEW WEST-END
Daily at 4-15, 7 & 10 p. m.
To-morrow Matinee at 1-30 for Amas

Discovered on the Lamington Road and Honoured with a title

CHA---CHA---
CHA---CHA---
CHA---CHA---
CHA---CHA---
CHA---CHA---

You will meet this "CHA-CHA" of the Indian Screen on the Lamington Road But who is he?

—WATCH OUR NEXT—

Dynamic drama of the Down-trodden!
Shree RANJIT'S Socio-Revolutionary Hit of 1939-40—a picture which India needs.
Starring:— GLORIOUS
GOHAR
in
"ACHHUT"
(The Untouchable)
with MOTILAL, VASANTI, CHARLIE, etc.
A Chandulal Shah Production.
Seventh Great Week at
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

LOVE ON The RUN!
See the most rollicking Heart-Warming and Breezy Comedy!
New Theatres' Novel
JAWANI -KI-REET
Starring:— KANANBALA
Direction: HEMCHUNDER
5 Fifth Great Week
KRISHNA
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 9-45 p. m.

IT'S HEAT From PRAKASH...
Ek-He-Bhool
Story deals with the THEME OF TRANSMIGRATION OF SOUL SCREENED FIRST TIME
Starring:- JAYRAJ MEHTAB AMIRKA RANTICI BABY MINA DOG TIGER
will be released at
SUPER CINEMA
Near Grant Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, LTD.

(Established: 1929).

Head Office:—MADRAS.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....Rs. 20,00,000.

ISSUED & PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000.

BRANCHES.

Bezwada (G. Pet), Bezwada (Bazar Branch), Bombay, Calicut, Cannanore, Coimbatore, Madura, Mangalore, Tellicherry.

Agencies:—All over India, Burma and Ceylon.

London Agents:—

MIDLAND BANK LTD., 122, Old Broad Street, London E. C. 2.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Opened for approved parties. Interest allowed at 1 p.c. p.a.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—
Opened with a minimum sum of Rs. 10. Withdrawals by cheques twice a week upto Rs. 1,000. Interest allowed at 2 p.c. p.a. on daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
Received in multiples of Rs. 100 upto any amount. Rates may be ascertained on application.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

CONSULT US!

ALL FORWARD

Delivery and Ready Business in Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, Gold, Silver, Groundnut and Seeds.

The present War atmosphere is causing wide fluctuations in all Bombay Commodity Markets. We execute with utmost care the transactions of our Bombay and Up-country clients. Our advice and opinion in regard to market trend is given free time to time.

Liberal Terms. Send for free descriptive Booklets.

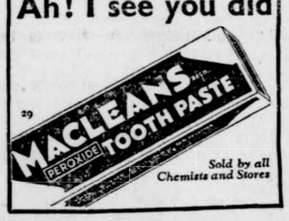
SETH BALDEOSAHAI SURAJMAL & CO.

19-23, Vithoba Lane, Vithalwadi Bombay 2.

Phone No. 26422 & 30532
Tel. "MANMOHAN"

Did you MACLEAN your teeth to-day?

Ah! I see you did



Sold by all Chemists and Stores

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road. Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

On The Air

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Abdul Aziz Khan. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Abdulla. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Tasadduq Husain. 9-20 K. L. Saigal. 9-30 E. R. Ali. 9-40 Master Dina. 9-50 The Air Trio. 12-30 p.m. Bhanware-Ki-Gunjar. 12-40 A musical variety. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Screen hits. 1-10 Mutual understanding 1-25 What shall I cook to-day? 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2-30 Musical prelude. 2-35 Marathi literature. 2-50 Marathi bhavgeets. 3 Geography. 5 You asked for it. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Selected by A. B Kanade. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Tasadduq Husain. 6-30 In the Kitchennette. 6-40 Abdulla. 6-55 Tanki on the Sarod. 7-5 Gujarati garbas. 7-15 Nadi Kinare. 7-25 Nagaswaram. 7-30 Tasadduq Husain. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Musical Interlude. 8-30 Matters of Moment. 8-45 Abdulla. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Bhajans. 9-55 Rafique Ghaznavi. 10-30 News in English.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-15 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Dr. Gambar school of music. 8-25 S. H. Qureshi. 8-35 Guess the artist. 8-40 Master Ratnakant. 9 Amirbai Karnataki. 9-20 Recollections. 9-30 Rafique Ghaznavi. 9-50 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Madhur Milan. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 3-15 As in Bombay 1. 3-15 Close down.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Bhavgeets. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Geets Galore. 6-10 The Air Chorus. 6-20 Sitar and Mandolin. 6-30 S. A. Akhtar. 6-45 Shakil. 6-55 Shudh Kalyan. 7 Seen After Dark. 7-15 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Rafique Ghaznavi. 8-10 S. H. Qureshi. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Amirbai Karnataki. 8-45 Kaus-Ka-Kangan. 9 Amirbai Karnataki. 9-20 Theka Roopak. 9-30 Indian Olympic Games. 9-40 Renee Cadell. 9-50 Mehra Karanjia. 10 L' Association Artisti Que Des Concerto Colonne Paris. 10-10 Egidio Verga. 10-30 News in English.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (885 kc/s)

5 to 6 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Geets. 6-30 For villagers only. 7-30 Ghazalen. 7-45 to 8-25 As in Bombay 2. 8-25 Narayanrao Vyas. 8-30 Matters of Moment. 8-45 to 9 As in Bombay 2. 10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 2. 10-35 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-30 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-30 to 7-30 As in Bombay 2. 7-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Marwa. 7-10 Ummeed Ali Khan. 7-30 Urdu poetry conversazione. 7-50 Zeenat Begam. 8 Shamshad Begam. 8-15 Psychology in wartime. 3. 8-30 Sham-i-Ishrat. 8-50 Moharram Ali. 9-50 Their own choice.

Dacca Programme

257.1 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. From Screen to Discs. 5-30 Gour Das. 5-50 Subodh Bhowmik. 6-5 Eve's own. 7 Kotha Chandini Rati. 7-10 Jnanendra Prasad Goswami. 7-45 Life is a stage, 4. . 8 Khagesh Chakravarti. 8-15 Subodh Bhowmik. 8-30 Luxmibala. 9-5 Khagesh Chakravarti. 9-45 Gour Das. 10 Jnanendra Prasad Goswami.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. For the Countryside. 5-50 For the Countryside (cont.) 6 10 Maghmandal. 7-25 Abdul Karim Khan. 7-45 The Undying Past, 3. 8-0 Just a Surprise! 8-15 Ratneshwar Mukerjee. 9-0 Law and the Citizen. 9-45 The Nutcracker Suite. 10-15 The London Palladium Orchestra.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Kamal Sarkar. 9-50 Joyamati.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Umra Zia Begam. 6-25 Topic of the Day. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7-0 Ratan Shankar Audichya. 7-15 E. Mao, Behno, Betio. 8-0 Milap. 8 25 Dak Ka Thaila. 8-40 Ratan Shankar Audichya. 8-46 Umra Zia Begam. 9-45 Recorded Music. 9-50 Ratan Shankar Audichya. 10-5 Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 10-12 Umra Zia Begam.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4-0 p.m. Children's Educational Broadcasts. 4-30 European Programme. 5-0 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-20 Shrimati K. Sankari Ammal. 6-5 A. Ethiraja Naicker. 6-40 To-day's Headline (Telugu). 6-45 Musiri Subramanya Iyer Voice. 7-0 Troubled Waters. 7-15 Instrumental Interlude. 7-50 Musiri Subramanya Iyer Voice. 9-0 To-day's Headline (English). 9-5 Uses and Abuses of English, 1. 9-45 Lotte Lehmann: Soprano. 9-55 Beryl Joshua: Pianoforte. (A programme of light Piano compositions). 10-10 The International Concert Orchestra. 10-15 Samuel Kanakaraj: Tenor.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4-0 to 9-30 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-30 M. S. Chandrasekharayya: Voice. 9-45 M. Udayavarma Raja.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5-10 p.m. Instrumental Overture. 5-20 Shrimati Lalitangi. 5-45 Tunes from the Talkies. 6-5 For the Villages. 6-30 Shrimati Lalitangi. 7-0 Troubled Waters. 7-15 Learn to Sing. 7-50 M. K. Tyagaraja Bhagavatar. 9-45 Purandaradas.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Roshan Ali—music. 6-0 "Sanskrit Poetry" by Pandit H. Sastry. 6-10 Zohra Jan—music. 7-0 to 7-30 For Children (Urdu). 7-30 Roshan Ali—Thumri. 7-40 Zohra Jan—music. 9-0 Mohd. Ali Khan—Ghazal. 9-10 "Eiad Ki Duniya" dialogue between Mr. Z. Hassan and S. Maikash. 9-35 Zohra Jan—music.

CAN HITLER TURN SOUTH EAST?

(Continued from page 6)

imported by Germany came from the south-eastern States.

Although a fifth of German foodstuff imports comes from the south-east, only 5.8 per cent. of its industrial raw material imports are gained from this area. This disproportion is due to different reasons. First of all, south-eastern Europe itself is poor in the raw materials which Germany requires—such as cotton, wool, iron ore, and rubber. Either these raw materials are lacking altogether or are present only to a very small extent. South-eastern Europe provides Germany mainly with bauxite from which aluminium is made, oil, and in a very small degree minerals. But south-eastern Europe is eager to sell its high-class raw materials, such as Rumanian petrol, Hungarian bauxite, Yugoslavian tin, lead, and pyrites, chiefly in markets where it can get foreign exchange instead of goods in return. Moreover, most of the concerns producing industrial raw materials are controlled financially from abroad, in the main through the investment of British and French capital, with German capital almost negligible. Hence there is pressure not to give the best to Germany.

Even with the help of south-eastern Europe, however, German imports of fat are not sufficient, as admitted by the German minister for agriculture. South America's trade with Germany is larger than that of south-eastern Europe. Germany's commercial volume of business with the countries of northern and eastern Europe was also larger than with the south-east. Important as the south-east is, the assertion that it can be made to replace the loss of Germany's trade overseas is an argument of war-time propaganda which is contradicted by the facts.

★

Rumania, although standing only sixth among the world's petroleum producing countries, leads in Europe. In 1938 she produced 6,600,000 tons, of which she exported 4,500,000. Germany's petrol requirements in 1938 alone were as great as the entire Rumanian output. Two-thirds of the total German demand has to be covered by imports. War-time consumption is far greater, probably four or five times large. Is Rumania capable of providing Germany with greater quantities of petroleum than hitherto? The first question is, can Rumanian production be increased? In 1936 the output was 8,700,000 tons; in 1927 it was 7,100.000 tons; in 1938 it went down to 6,600.000 tons. The decrease was due to the diminishing production of a number of the oil wells, especially in Prahova. According to Rumanian geologists, borings in other parts of Rumania, as on the northern side of the Carpathian Mountains, holds promise of good results. But even these attempts are becoming less and less frequent because they are very costly. The Rumanian law fosters investment of home capital and foreign capital, therefore, keeps aloof from risks. There are, besides, heavy taxes on petrol production; 20 per cent of governmental revenues come from these taxes.

As petroleum is a coveted product, Rumania is eager to get in return for its output all the foreign currency she can. Should she succeed in enlarging the exploitation of her oil resources, which is not very likely to become the case, her aims would remain the same. This tendency has been maintained by rationing petroleum exports. Germany gets one-fifth. It is not to be forgotten that the largest part of the wells are in the hands of foreign investors; the greatest concern, the Astra Romana, is owned by the Royal Dutch, while the Steaua Romana is owned by an English-French concern, and the Concordia run by Belgians. German interests are virtually nil.

★

The importance of the Third Reich for south-eastern Europe is much greater than the south-eastern States for Germany. While only one-tenth of German exports figure as being consumed by south-eastern Europe, almost half of south-eastern exports go to Germany. The Third Reich, enlarged with Austria and Czechoslovakia, absorbed 46.6 per cent of all the exports from the south-eastern countries. More than half of the Hungarian exports and more than 60 per cent. of the Bulgarian exports went to the Reich. On the other hand, Rumania had sold in 1938 36 per cent of her exports to Greater Germany, while in the first six months of 1939 she had already sold half of her total. The imports of these States in 1938 were made up of 45.9 per cent. of German goods. Yugoslavia purchased more than 50 per cent, and Bulgaria almost 60 per cent, of German products.

Political pressure has certainly played its part, as well as the fact that these States have no other way in which to sell the surplus of their production. But at the same time it must be admitted that the Reich is able to meet many of the serious demands of the south-eastern countries.

About half of this German import consists of agricultural machines, electro-technical supplies, factory outfittings and all kinds of vehicles. These countries, which are very much behind the times, are badly in need of such modern machinery. Out of the entire population of the south-eastern European States, about four-fifths are working in agriculture. Industrialization has just begun. The rapidly increasing population cannot be provided for by agriculture. Factories, first of all textile plants, are being established.

Everybody wants to bring agriculture up to better standards, Rumania, the grain paradise of Europe, is producing, on much more fertile soil than Germany's, only half the quantity of German agriculture. In Rumania it is still customary to till the fields with wooden plough. Nitrogen as a fertilizer is practically unknown and manure is used to build the dwellings of the peasants. In Yugoslavia, the population goes bare-foot in the warmer seasons of the year. Balkan peasants make their cigarettes of paper-litter. The modernization of agriculture by means of machines is an urgent task. The low standard of living is the reason why, very largely, these countries export their agricultural products on a large scale. Their export is a famine export. They have to import what they do because they have an insatiable hunger for implements to help them to modernize their farming.

This two-fold hunger is being exploited by the Reich to bring these countries into ever-increasing economic dependence and to convert their status to one of political thraldom. The German-Rumanian commercial agreement is an example of this German imperialism. For this reason, in every country of South-Eastern Europe a strong counter-trend is at work to put up barriers against German economic influence.

★

The war has not reduced fear of the Third Reich; on the contrary, it has given it new momentum. But this intensified anxiety about German economic power is due not only to political reasons. The war multiplies the German needs for foodstuffs and raw materials. At the same time, the need for these products increases sharply in the southeast. These smaller countries need more coal, more cotton, more colonial goods. and in order to get them they must dispose of foreign currency. They have to have it with which to pay their bills. The total export of Rumania is thirty billion leis, and at the same time seven and one-half billion leis have to be paid out for debt and interest. Their foreign currency supplies were decreased by the absorption of Czechoslovakia into Germany as it habitually paid in good foreign cash. This thirst for foreign currency is being utilized by England, which makes it appearance on the south-eastern European market.

Nor is this need for foreign currency the only disturbance in the economic relations of these countries with Germany. In most of them, those in authority want to know whether, in war time, Germany can any longer pay for what it needs, with its own exports of industrial products. Germany will try very hard, since the American and Western exports are blocked off. Even though she has the chief Polish industrial centres at her disposal, she has to tackle her own problems of increased needs and decreasing production because of the vast mobilization, probable mounting casualty losses, and the continuous absorption of workers into the military machine.

★

On top of all these troubles, there is still another. It affects not only Germany but the south-eastern countries. Transport! The petrol, the grain and the timber used in Germany reach it by the sea. Also by the sea, German coal has been going to Yugoslavia. But hereafter this means of communication is not only hindered by the blockade but by missing shiptonnage. Germany's commercial vessels had to be withdrawn from the Mediterranean. Germany, Russia, and Rumania are all lacking in tank ships for petrol. Transportation on the Danube is problematical, for there are no suitable ships and the river is frozen in winter. War throws heavy burdens on German railways. Already there are great difficulties in the traffic between Germany and Yugoslavia through a shortage of flat cars.

In short, while the Reich is even more dependent on South-eastern Europe in time of war than in days of peace, the war will throw all of these connections into greater and greater disorder.

We have to make certain assumptions. The "Essener Nationalzeitung", refers to "the neutral Balkan sphere". If south-eastern Europe can remain neutral, it will be because neutrality is permitted by the powers busily at work in that turbulent area—not only Germany but Russia, Italy and the Franco-British alliance as well. All of those Powers will have behind the spearhead of their political policies the weight of their tremendous economic influence.

One must ask, as everyone in Europe has been asking; can this neutrality be counted on? Will South-eastern Europe drift into the war? If it does, there would be few advantages for Germany. Let us not forget that in 1917, as a result of the German occupation, Russian output of oil fell to half its normal production. But it is, of course, impossible to foresee the economic repercussions of the war, should it be extended to the Balkan sphere. Whether neutral or in battlefield, this area will continue to wield an economic power over the outcome of the conflict, but neither in peace nor war, so far as this area itself must be considered, can it give preponderent strength to Hitler's Reich.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar-Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Express)	9-10	17-40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Pass.	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	9-05
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	6-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon.)	21-15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only) for London 8-40

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 6.

B. C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 6th May

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 6th May
Bank's selling T T D D .....
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328 1/2

PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 1300
Bank's buying T T 1330

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 79 1/2
Bank's buying T T 78 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77 1/2

AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 54 5/8

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 83 7/8

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 27

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATE:—
Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 6/4 11/16 6th inst.
Java/London 7.47/55 6th inst.
New York/London 3.98 3/8 5th inst.
London/New York 4.02-1/2/3-1/2 5th inst.
London/Paris 176-1/2/3/4 5th inst.
London/Italy 78.50 5th inst.
London/Belgium 23.70/85 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.85/95 5th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 5th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.53/58 5th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 7/32 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 3rd inst. £8/8/0 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 3/4 3rd inst. 21 3/4 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 11/16 3rd inst. 21 5/8 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 3rd inst. 34 3/4 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/8 per cent. 3rd inst. 1 1/16 per cent. 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent. 3rd inst. 1 1/4 per cent. 5th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

COTTON PARITY

DIFFERENCE—
Broach A/M below Liverpool May 176 penny points.
Broach J/A below Liverpool July 153 penny points.
Broach A/M below New York May 2 cent points.
Broach J/A above New York July 63 cent points.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 5.
Spot 21 3/4
Forward 21 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 5.
London, Feb. 5.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/8/0

COTTON TRADERS ON N. Y. EXCHANGE AWAIT WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS

Southern And Bombay Selling Of Nears Against Purchases Of Distants

Bombay, Feb. 6.

On Monday cotton traders on the New York cotton Exchange were awaiting Washington developments where Farm appropriations are daily discussed.

The market was inactive and the quietness continues to reflect a similar condition in all branches of the cotton industry.

EXPORT SUBSIDY

Recently funds allowed for cotton export subsidy were exhausted and the Agricultural Department had to stop further payments. It is believed that at the current rate the total amount under subsidy amounts 41 million dollars and if the same rate is allowed, the sum available next year will be about 25 million dollars.

There is a strong opposition against subsidy payments and naturally cotton trade is anxiously awaiting the final decision regarding parity payments and Export Subsidy.

Any way if the Senate deprives benefits to agriculturists, the representatives of farmers will start agitation to get loans at 11.90c. per lb. of cotton.

Under these circumstances, the cotton outlook is uncertain at the moment and until the situation is clarified we do not look for much movement either way.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened steady and advanced in sympathy with Liverpool and Alexandria Cables. Trade and co-operative buying absorbed scattered liquidation Southern selling and Bombay selling of nears against purchases of distants.

At the opening March was quoted 4 points up at 10.80 but under selling prices declined to 10.78 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was improved buying and March delivery advanced to 10.84 which was the highest level. The market finally closed at a net rise of 8 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 10.89c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also fairly steady with moderate buying and closed at a rise of 7 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices gained 9 points at 10.44c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 4 points with March 7.92. The market was dull. There was scattered buying in response to firmness of Alexandria against profit taking. Hedging followed by local and speculative buying and trade calling. The market closed at a rise of 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.29d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was fairly firm with improved buying. Uppers futures closed 13 to 19 points higher and Giza futures improved 16 to 19 points. The Alexandria cotton market was steady. Sakels futures gained 21 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 14 to 20 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York March highest 10.84+04 (1.15 p.m.) New York March lowest 10.78+02 (10.22 a.m.)
Liverpool March highest 8.00+12.
Liverpool March lowest 7.89+01.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following Cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

Current cotton export subsidy cost 41 million. If similar programme instituted next crop believed only slightly over 25 million available. Cloths slow. Business commodities decline.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Trade and speculative buying. Contracts scarce.

NEW YORK COTTON

(New Contracts)

New York, Feb. 5.

March	10.97	11.08+11
May	10.56	10.66+07
July	10.23	10.30+07
October	9.47	9.52+05
December	9.40	9.43+03

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 5.

March		10.84+08
May		10.48+07
July		10.13+07
October		9.52+05
Middling spot		10.89+08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 5.

March		10.53+07
May		10.59+09
July		10.24+08
Middling spot		10.44+09

11 A.M. RATES NOON CALL

New York, Feb. 5.

March	10.82/10.82	10.88
May	10.47/10.47	10.46
July	10.12/10.12	10.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Feb. 5.

	Bales
Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	41,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Days Exports to the Continent	33,000
Days Exports to China and Japan	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

February		8.00+11
March		7.99+11
April		7.99+11
May		7.99+11
June		7.96+11
July		7.94+11
August		7.88+11
September		7.81+11
October		7.74+11
November		7.69+11
December		7.68+12
January		7.65+11
February		7.63+13
Middling spot		8.29—

10-45 A.M QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

March	7.92
May	7.92

CITY MARKETS OBSERVE HARTAL

PROTEST AGAINST EXCESS PROFITS TAX

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

All city markets remained entirely closed to-day and observed hartal as a protest against the proposed Excess Profits Tax.

Each association sent protest telegram to the Government of India and intimated their decision to keep trading suspended for the day as a protest.

This is a unique occasion in the history of India that business associations have volunteered to protest against taxation by suspending business.

Further it has been decided to hold a public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and several other commercial associations on Friday the 9th inst. at 6 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to protest against the Excess Profits Tax Bill.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALLEXANDRIA, Feb. 5.

SAKELS—
March ..... 20.06+21
May ..... 20.00+21
ASH—
February ..... 17.70+18
April ..... 17.93+20
GIZA—
March ..... 18.64+22
May ..... 19.03+22

WALL-STREET EASY

With business and war news hardly calculated to lift the Wall-Street market from its rut, on Monday majority of issues drifted fractionally lower, the session closing easy. Steels were sluggish with output about as expected, though the publication "Steel" says that there is no pessimism in the steel industry. U. S. Steel Shares declined 1/2 at 56-1/4. Anaconda coppers were unchanged at 23-3/4 and General Motors declined 3/8 at 52-3/8 dollars.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 5.

Rupee paper 3-1/2 per cent, £66
Indian stock 3 per cent. 1948 £78
Indian stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later £91.
Indian stock 4-1/2 per cent 1950/55 £110-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent £73-3/4
Conversion loan 3-1/2 per cent 1961 £99-3/4
War loan 3-1/2 per cent £98-5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £111-3/8
Victory bonds £110-3/8
Chartered bank of I. A. and China £8-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai bank London reg. £87-1/2
National bank of India £30-1/2

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Feb. 5.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 78/-
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 91/-
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59 ..... 101/-
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53 ..... 105 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55 ..... 110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68 ..... 111 1/4
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47 ..... 107/-
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52 ..... 95 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 98 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90 111 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary 53/6

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe ..... 25/3 quoted
Barletta Russo ..... —
South Australian shipment Feb. parcels ..... 26/- quoted
Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. ..... 11-13/16 sellers.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 5.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dec.
Elec. Pow. and Lt. 7 per cent. Pfd.	30 1/8
Electric Bond and Share Common.	6 7/8
Amr. Tel. and Tel.	151
Western Union Telegraph	22 7/8
New York Central R. R.	15 7/8
Great Northern Pfd.	35
Amrex Corporation	15 3/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	79
Texas Corporation	42
Consolidated Oil	7 1/8
Chase National Bank	34 1/8
United States Steel	56 1/4
Crucible Steel	35
Republic Steel	19 1/4
U. S. Smelting	48
Int. Nickel of Canada	35 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	26 3/4
Chrysler Motors	81
General Motors	52 3/8
General Electric	36 1/8
Socony	11 5/8
National City Bank of N. Y.	99

Turnover 410,000 shares.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

	Uppers.	Giza No. 9
Spot	10.33+2	10.81—0
March	10.00+1+	10.37+16
May	10.09+13	10.53+15
July	10.15+13	10.59+17
October	9.93+19	10.55+19
Dec.	9.90+19	Nov. 10.60+19
Jan.	9.90+19	10.60+19

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Broach A/M highest 279-1/4 lowest 272-1/8 closing at 5-30 p.m. 274-3/4
Broach J/A highest 286-1/4 lowest 280-1/4 closing at 5-30 p.m. 282-1/2
Oomra March highest 249 lowest 243 closing at 5-30 p.m. 244-3/4
Oomra May highest 252-1/2 lowest 246-1/8 closing at 5-30 p.m. 248-1/2
Bengal March highest 208 lowest 203-1/8 closing at 5-30 p.m. 203-1/4
Bengal May highest 211 lowest 205 closing at 5-30 p.m. 206-1/4

NIGHT SESSION

Broach A/M opening Rs. 272, Highest Rs. 272, Lowest Rs. 268, Closing Rs. 271-1/4.
Broach A/M closing Rs. 279.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 5.

T. T. London on:—
New York ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Paris ..... 176 1/2 to 176-3 3/4
Berlin ..... Unquoted
Madrid 30.00
Montreal 4.43/4.47
Amsterdam 7.53/7.58
Brussels 23.70/23.85
Milan 78.50
Berne 17.85/17.95
Berne 17.85/17.95
Copenhagen 20.50
Stockholm 16.85/16.97
Oslo 17.85/17.95

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

Narrow Movements In Sterling Dollar Rate

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES
MARCH 1940
New York, Feb 6

Previous closing	10.84
To-days opening	10.83
Difference	—01
To-days closing	10.93
Difference	+09

LIVERPOOL COTTON
MARCH 1940
Liverpool, Feb 6

Previous closing	7.99
To-day's opening	unquoted
Difference	
To-day's closing	8.06
Difference	+07

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs.
Broach July/August	Rs.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET
New York, Feb 6

The New York cotton was moderately active on scattered local support with holiday in Bombay restraining operations, and in consequence movements were restricted.

The trading in March began at 10.83 i.e. one point lower than the last closing.

Prices eased slightly on scattered selling and liquidation but thereafter the pressure subsided and March improved to 10.85 on little trade calling.

BOMBAY COTTON
Late Trading
Bombay, Feb 6

The market was entirely closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Feb 6

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—

March	(10.80/80) 10.84/85
May	(10.46/45) 10.47/47
July	(10.12/11) 10.13/13

Liverpool Cotton
Liverpool, Feb 6

American March	(7.98) 8.02
American May	(7.98) 8.02
Giza March	(10.41) 10.39
Giza May	(10.56) 10.54

LONDON COMMODITIES
London, Feb 6

SEEDS

Castorseeds February March (£22 quoted) £22 quoted

Linseed Bombay/Calcutta February/March (£19 3/4 quoted) £19 3/4 quoted

Linseed La Plata February (£15 3/8 quoted) £15 3/8 quoted

Groundnuts Coromandal February March (£15 quoted) £15 quoted

JUTES

Dundee February (£49) £49

Lightning February (£46) £46

RUBBER

Spot (11 13/16d buyers) 11 3/4d paid and buyers

Forward April June (11 5/8d paid and sellers) 11 1/2d paid and value

METALS

Tin (£236 1/2 buyers) £236 3/4 sellers. Steady) £236 1/2 buyers £235 3/4 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62

Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (111 sh.) 111 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Feb 6

Previous closing	3.99
To-day's opening	3.98 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Feb 6

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London, Feb 6

Previous closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's opening	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4

LONDON SILVER CABLE
London, Feb 6

The following cable regarding London Silver Market was received here to-day :—

Little general selling and Bear covering. Business small. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER
London, Feb 6

Spot (21 3/4d) 21 11/16d—11/16
Forward (21 5/8d) 21 9/16d—1/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Feb 6

Golds Bars fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Feb 6

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176.50 to 176.75

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.24 5/8) 13.24 5/8
New York on Bombay (30.23) 30.23
London on Milan (78.50) 78.50
London on Shanghai (0-4 1/4 to 0-4 11/16) 0-4 1/4 to 0-4 5/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8 to 1-2 7/32) 1-2 1/8 to 1-2 7/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of January, 1940, was :—

		Tons.
Pig Iron		111,000
Steel Ingots		99,700
Finished Steel.		
Semis for sale	15,000	
Finished	50,800	65,800

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York, Feb 6

The following are the opening quotations :—

General Motors (dol 52 5/8) dol 52 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 5/8) dol 25 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 56 1/2) dol 56 1/4
U S Steel Pref (dol 115 3/4) unquoted

3½ P. C. STERLING LOAN
London, Feb 6

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £90 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
INDIAN LOANS
London, Feb 6

3 per cent Indian Stock (£95 3/4) £96
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91) £90 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948/53 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
5 per cent Indian Stock 1942/47 (£107) £107
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1954/58 (£101) £101

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
5 per cent 1945/55 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 3/4) £73 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 3/4) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101) £101
4 per cent Funding Loan (£111 3/8) £111 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 5/8) £98 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 3/8) £110 3/8

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors (11-6) 11-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3
Electric Music Industry (8-3) 8-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (19-7 1/2) 19-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-6) 30-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-0) 61-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1937 (£35 1/4) £35 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (30-6) 30-6
Unilever Ordinary (29-0) 29-1 1/2
Ford Motors (15-9) 15-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£60) £60
British American Tobacco Ordinary (101-3) 101-10 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6) £6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (120-0) 120-7 1/2
P and O Def (19-6) 19-6
Distillers (68-3) 68-3
Bredfords Dye (6-6) 6-6
British Celanese (6-9) 6-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-1 1/2) 35-0 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (35-9) 36-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-0) 6-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-4 1/2) 19-0
Inter Nickel (dol 46 1/4) dol 46
Indian Iron (53-6) 52-6

TEA SHARES
Assam (16-10 1/2) 17-6
Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-5
Empire of India (22-6) 22-6

JUTES
Barnagore (£11 1/4) £11 1/4

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-0
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-1 1/2) 33-0

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£15) £14 3/4
East Rand Properties (48-1 1/2) 48-9
Rand Mines (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

MINE SHARES
Crown (£13 5/8) £13 5/8
Associated Portland Cement (50) 50-0
Trinidad Leasehold (71-3) 67-6
Sub Nigel (£9 5/8) £9 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (25-0) 25-0
Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (23-1 1/2) 22-6
Anglo Iranian (55-0) 53-9
Burma Oil (67-6) 66-0
Mexican Eagle (5-9) 5-7 1/2
Shell Transport (76-10 1/2) 75-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£32 1/2) £32

RAILWAY SHARES
Great Western Ordinary (£41 3/4) £42
London Midland Ordinary (£15 1/8) £15 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/8) £2 1/4
London Southern Def (£14 3/8) £14 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£118) £119
London Transport "C" (£65) £65

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED
Bombay, Feb 6

Lloyd Triestino Company's Italian s s Conte Verde of 11527 reg tons, Captain A Valcini arrived from Shanghai with passengers and general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Company's Italian s s Marin Sanudo of 3139 reg tons, Captain E Mellis arrived from Genoa with general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's Norwegian s s Haraldswang of 1805 reg tons, Captain H Rnamso arrived from Shanghai with general cargo.

SAILED

O S Kaisha's Japanese s s Havana Maru Captain S Kusumoto sailed for Yokohama with cotton and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's Norwegian s s Tarn, Captain J A Jensen sailed for Rangoon with general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 6-2-1940.

Dutch s s Bloemfontein.

EXPORTS

18 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 86 bales ctn grey yarn The Anglo-Thai Corpin Ltd; 6960 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor and Co; 700 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 16 bales silk waste Killick Nixon and Co; 3840 bags gr nut oil cake exp The East Asiatic Co Ltd; 220 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros Ltd; 10 cases cardamom seeds R S Tata and Co; 2560 bags myrabollams R S Tata and Co; 57 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley Ltd; 54 pkgs cattle fish bones H A Kathawalla; 50 bales hemp raw T Dawoodbhai; 18 bags samoodar fins A Abdulla and Co; 200 bags fennel seed K Tricamji; 616 bags myrabolams H Bhagwandas and Co; 171 bales cotton rags The Overseas Ctn Waste Co; 140 cases isabgul husks The Fazalbhai Ibrahim and Co Ltd; 158 bags casein Polson Ltd; 19 bags deer horns D Abraham and Sons; 97 bags large elk horns D Abraham and Sons; 47 bales wln carpets and rugs Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 22 cages wild fowls C Terni; 23 bags fish maws H A Mahomed and Son; 15 bags chillies powder A Esmail and Co; 40 bags gum N Muljee and Co; 66 drums magnesia chloride P Magnesia Works Ltd; 124 bags mustardseed S M Rajgor and Co; 20 bags turmeric powder S M Rajgor and Co; 11 bundles lamb skin raw A W and Y G Zadah; 450 bales raw cotton B Mawji and Co Ltd; 200 bales raw cotton Birdy and Co; 20 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros Ltd; 6705 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading Co Ltd; 300 bales raw cotton Konishi and Co Ltd; 60 bags gum A Abdulla and Co; 13 bags cattle fish bones H M Kerawalla; 7460 bags gr nut kernal R Ratilal and Co.

IMPORTS

5653 bags copra; 1526 bags betelnuts; 211 cases clocks; 373 cases cotton yarn; 638 cases ctn pcegoods; 2218 cases rayon yarn; 127 cases glassware; 50 cases transmission conductor; 365 bales staple fibre yarn; 400 bales strawboards; 35 bales win yarn; 325 cases art silk yarn; 325 cases porcelainware; 754 cts tiles; 45 cases enamelledware; 45 cases elect bulbs; 316 casks tallow; 50 cases rayon goods; 39 cases ctn goods; 63 cases rubber canvas belting; 63 bales weaving yarn; 100 casks Portland cement; 335 bales auto tyres; 60 d/s coconnut oil; 390 bundles galvd flat sheet; 1157 bundles flat bar; 350 bags empty glass bottles; 61 cases bobbins; 229 chests tea; 125 cases wire nails; 653 pkgs galvd plain iron sheets; 348 c/r ply chestwoods; 200 bales glue; 295 bags glass bottles; 481 cases rayon pcegoods; 484 cases window glass; 146 cases sheet glass; 158 cases art silk pcegoods; 30 cases musical instrument; 22 cases silk pcegoods; 97 drums dyestuff; 113 cases ctn and art silk mixed pcegoods; 71 bales ctn fents; 57 cases spun silk yarn; 57 logs dara woods; 82 coils galvd ironwire; 1528 bundles rattans; 83 bags damar batu; 173 bales raw silk; 60 cases beef drippings.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN PUNJAB AND U. P.

POONA, Feb 6

There has been fairly widespread rain or snow in the Punjab, West United Provinces, scattered showers in north west Frontier, Rajputana, east United Provinces, east Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur.

A few falls are also reported from Sind. The principal amounts of rainfall are :—Montgomery and Murree two inches, Roorkee, Kanker, Lahore and Lyallpur three quarters, Hissar, Ambala, Ludhiana, Rawalpindi, Fort Abbas, Sriganganagar and Dalhousie half inch each, Lucknow, Agra, Mainpuri, Meerut, Dehra Dun, Muktesar, Delhi, Leiah, Multan, Bahawalpur, Dalbandin Fort Sandeman, Bikaner, Simla and Dharampur quarter of an inch each.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-2-1940.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .019 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.0 degrees 2.1 (below normal)

Minimum tempecature during 24 hours 67.6 degrees 1.1 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 144 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING
DATED 6-2-1940

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.21 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.03 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Trasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 6th February 1940. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,93,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-8-9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-8-6 allotted approximately 51 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-13-9 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Monday, the 12th February 1940. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 16th February 1940. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 2nd February 1940 Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,40,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediates will be sold from 7th February 1940 to 10th February 1940 at Rs. 99-8-9 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' intermediates sold from 31st January 1940 to 5th February 1940 amounted to Rs. 1,65,75,000.

AGA KHAN READY TO PLAY HIS PART

KARACHI, Feb. 6.

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived in Karachi this evening from Egypt, and was received at Marine Port by the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Home Minister, Mr. Yusuf Abdul Harcon and members of the Khoja Council.

Interviewed Aga Khan said he had no political mission to fulfil in India. He had returned to India because it was his country.

He, however, added that if he was called upon to serve his country, he would be delighted to do so.

His Highness continued that he still believed the League of Nations and its principle. 'The ills of the world would be solved through it.

Talking about his horses he said he would be selling them away.

Aga Khan is leaving for Bombay to-morrow.—United Press.

ALL-MAHARASHTRA YOUTH CONFERENCE.

The Organising Secretary of All-Maharashtra Congress Youth Conference, Bombay, writes :—

The postponed elections of the President, Chairman and the Executice of the Reception Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) between 5 and 8 p.m. at C. K. P. Hall, Ram Maruti Road, Dadar.

The Organising Committee of the All-Maharashtra Congress Youth Conference have decided in connection with these elections that only those who abide by the following conditions will be allowed to vote in the elections:

They must have been enrolled as members of Reception Committee before 2 p.m. on Sunday the 4th February, 1940.

They must have signed the pledge prepared by the Organising Committee of the Conference before 12 noon on Wednesday the 7th February, 1940.

They must have signed the pledge prepared by the Organising Committee of the Conference before 12 noon on Wednesday the 7th February, 1940.

Those who have not already signed the pledge can obtain the form from the office of the Conference up to 12 noon on Wednesday only.

The voting slip will be issued to the members only if they produce the receipt of the Reception Committee membership at the door, and have already signed the pledge.

Organisers reserve the right to disqualify from voting whose "bona fides" are doubtful.

BRITAIN MUST ACCEPT SELF-DETERMINATION OF INDIA

Comments Of Madras "Hindu" On Delhi Breakdown

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

"If Britain is, as the Viceroy says, prepared to face 'the settlement after the war of the issues' to which the achievement of Dominion Status gives rise, there is no reason why she should not do so now. It is a great act of faith and justice that the occasion calls for on her part," says the "Hindu" editorially commenting on the conclusion of Gandhi-Linlithgow talks, under the caption "Breakdown again."

Proceeding the paper says: "While there will be no disposition in the country to overlook the fact, which Gandhiji emphasises, that there is a vital difference between the Congress demand and the Viceroy's offer, the explicit declaraton on both sides that strenuous efforts will be continued to achieve an agreement will be regarded as the silver lining to a cloud. How urgent is the need for agreement is patent from the fact, which Gandhiji has found it necessary to stress, that the failure to effect it would amount to a confession of moral bankruptcy, which must bode ill for future of Britain and India alike. And Gandhiji's statement that the Congress Ministries would remain out of office until this main question is settled reveals a prospect of all ameliorative and constructive work being held up indefinitely—a prospect which cannot be welcome to anyone, who loves the country.

"A special responsibility is thus cast on the British Government to take the one and only step that will end the impasse by declaring their adherence to the principle that 'the people of India should determine their own destiny without outside interference'."—United Press.

BRITISH INABILITY TO ACCEPT CONGRESS DEMANDS

'Birmingham Post' Comments

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The "Birmingham Post" in a leader on "India's difficulties" says that the Congress is pressing for Independence as against Dominion Status and for a Constituent Assembly that shall reflect with reasonable accuracy the strength of the Congress in the electorate.

Quite clearly Britain cannot accept either the demand as it stands, nor to be frank, would the Congress long be happy if Britain did. The fact is that even those most sympathetic with the Congress including some members of the party know that the Working Committee must modify its demands if there is to be any progress and even those most afraid of the Congress realise that in existing conditions, obstinacy on the part of the Congress injures India rather than the British Commonwealth of Nations that is now engaged in a struggle for life.

There is no question either, that India's war effort despite the resignation of the Congress Ministries goes on wholeheartedly. There is no question—never has been any question—that Indian opinion is wholeheartedly with the Allies. Since that is so, the Congress seems to have much to lose and very little to gain, when, seeking to hurry a great constitutional experiment, it takes action that in effect calls a halt to that experiment.—Reuter.

SETTLEMENT OF INDIAN PROBLEM WOULD ADVANCE ALLIES' CAUSE

LONDON, Feb. 6.

In a leading article on Mr. Gandhi's meeting the Viceroy the "Daily Herald" after remarking that they had talked amicably for several hours but that hitherto they found no solution of the controversy between the Congress Party and the British Government, adds, "throughout the British Commonwealth and indeed, in the whole democratic world there will be unanimous desire to see a fair settlement reached. Few things would distress Hitler more and few would do more good to the Allied cause.

It is up to the British Government to offer India at the very earliest a practicable advance towards full democratic partnership in the Commonwealth. It is up to Indian statesmen so to compose their own differences as to make that advance a plain possibility. Thus will the fight against Hitlerism become as truly India's as it is Great Britain."

The cause of the British Society of Free Nations will move decisively into the step in the struggle against aggression and tyranny."—Reuter.

LESS SILVER IN FOUR-ANNA PIECES

Bill For Amending Indian Coinage Act

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6

The proposal to mint silver quarter-rupees of the reduced fineness of one-half silver and one-half alloy is made in a Bill to amend the Indian Coinage Act introduced in the Assembly this morning by the Finance Member.

With the rise in commodity prices, says the statement of objects and reasons, the demand for small coins, particularly four-anna pieces, has greatly increased. The minting of nickel four-anna pieces was stopped some years ago and it is not the intention to revive the minting of these coins. It would, however, be extremely wasteful to turn out a large quantity of silver four-anna pieces of the present fineness of eleven-twelfths silver and one-twelfth alloy. Hence the proposal to reduce the fineness.—A. P.

BILL TO REVIVE PROVISION OF INDIAN MARINE ACT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Mr. Ogilvie, Defence Secretary, introduced a bill intended in view of the present emergency, to secure that all classes of men now serving in the Royal Indian Navy whose terms of service may have expired after September 2, 1939, or may expire during the period of hostilities may be required if necessary to serve after the expiration of their current engagements.

Formerly, ratings could be retained in the service until the cessation of hostilities in accordance with a notification issued under the Indian Marine Act. The Act, however, was repealed by the passing of the Indian Navy Discipline Act, 1934, and this provision lapsed.

This bill is designed to revive that provision in order to ensure that the strength and efficiency of the Royal Indian Navy is maintained during the present hostilities.

Sir Zafrullah Khan, Leader of the House, introduced a Bill to replace the ordinance to provide for the compulsory registration of European British subjects of military age in India which expires at the end of February. The registration has been completed, it is explained, but it is necessary to carry on the provisions enabling registration in order to embody in the register particulars of new arrivals in India and changes of addresses.—A.P.

FATE OF TWO ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Legislative Assembly, announced in the Assembly to-day that the Governor-General had disallowed the adjournment motion given notice of by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, relating to Sukkur riots.

Mala Shamlal, Congress member from Hissar, took oath on the opening day of the Budget session, and left the House thereafter.

A reference to the death of the late Lala Shamlal was made in the House.

RULED OUT.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi's adjournment motion regarding Haj Pilgrim Traffic Rules was ruled on the ground of insufficient notice. The motion sought to discuss "inequitable share allotted to Indian shipping concerns in the Haj Pilgrim Traffic".

Among the new Bills introduced to-day related to the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs, amendment to the Indian Coinage Act to reduce the fineness of silver in four-anna pieces and to impose restrictions on foreigners.—United Press.

Congress Nominees For Madras Council By-Elections

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

With the approval of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board, the Tamilnad Congress Committee has adopted Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M. L. A. (Central), Mr. Omandur P. Ramaswami Reddiar, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Satagopa Mudaliar, M.L.C. as official Congress candidates for the ensuing elections to the Madras Legislative Council from the South Arcot, Tanjore, Chingleput, Ramnad and Salem constituencies.—United Press.

DACCA, Feb. 6.—The Bengal Government has appointed a committee to examine a scheme for instituting medical faculty in the Dacca University and converting the Dacca Medical School into a Medical College.—United Press.

Excess Profits Tax Under Fire

(Continued from page 1)

Governor-General had disallowed two adjournment motions of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai to discuss recent Sukkur riots on the ground that their discussion could not be without detriment to public interests.

Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan and Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar presented reports of the select committees on Arbitration Bill and Trade Marks Bill respectively.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX BILL MOVED

Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member moving a reference of the Excess Profits Tax Bill to a Select Committee announced an important alteration in the date within which the committee is to make its report. He said that the date would be March 6 instead of February 16 as originally proposed. This, he explained, was to meet the objections of those, who felt that they should be in a position to judge the actual financial necessity for the measure and to see the financial picture as a whole before judging the justifiability of the Bill.

By the change in the date, the Select Committee would make its report in six days after the budget speech and that he hoped would give the members enough time to judge the position correctly.

MORAL AND FISCAL JUSTIFICATION

The Finance Member dwelt on moral and fiscal justification of the Bill and said to refrain from such taxation and resort to general taxation to meet increased expenditure under present conditions would be not only to refrain from any attempt to redress inequality but would be tantamount to aggravating that inequality.

Explaining the main features of the Bill, Sir Jeremy pointed out that by fixing the minimum at Rs. 20,000 the bill entirely excluded the vast number of small businesses. The effect of this exemption was to reduce the total number of assesses to something less than Rs. 5,000. This, he hoped, would dispose at once any suggestion that this was a tax on the poor or even on the relatively poor.

In asking the House to accept his motion he was fully conscious that some details in the measure might be found imperfect or perhaps inappropriate to conditions in India.

He was ready, indeed anxious, to give full consideration to all points of view in the Select Committee stage and he had no doubt that much useful work could be done by the Committee to ensure that the Bill would be a suitable instrument for the important purpose which it was intended to serve. In giving this assurance he would ask in return for generous support to the principle of the Bill.

OPPOSITION TO PRINCIPLE OF BILL.

Dr. Bannerji opposed the principle of the Bill. He said that as things were, he regretted he could not support the measure. The Finance Member said the Bill was designed to raise money to meet the India Governments' expenditure.

Sir H. P. Mody launching a vigorous attack on the Bill, referred to the Finance Member's plea for social justice and said he was sometimes inclined to think that some peoples' idea of social justice was to put their hands into other peoples' pockets. He wished to make clear that his criticisms were not against social justice. The fact was that Indian industry was recovering from a trying period and the effect of the Bill at this juncture would be to cripple that recovery. It looked as if in order to give relief from uncertainty they should cut off the head. (Laughter).

FEAR OF VICEREGAL CERTIFICATION.

One justification had been advanced that such a measure had been found necessary in the United Kingdom but conditions were vastly different. He was not prepared to say that this country could be an idle spectator of the war but the conflict raged in the heart of the Empire and it could not affect this country in the same way as it affected Great Britain. Economic conditions of the two countries were very different. It was unfortunate that before industries had consolidated their position, before they knew how long the war would last and how it would affect economic conditions in this country, the tax had been proposed. How was it to be ascertained that profits had been made as a result of the war?

Sir H. P. Mody declared that the Bill had been hastily conceived and prematurely brought out. He supported the motion for reference to a Select Committee as otherwise he feared the Bill in its present form would be certified by Viceroy.

EUROPEAN GROUP'S SUPPORT

Mr. Aikman, Leader of the European Group, said none could reasonably object to the main principle of the Bill. Inida could not ignore the life and death struggle in which the Allies were engaged. He would be failing in his duty, declared Mr. Aikman, if he did not put forward the considered opinion of his party. They opposed the rates, he said. Neither his group, nor the House could commit itself before the budgetary position of the Government was known. He supported the motion for reference to a Select Committee because it would enable the House to examine the machinery for collection of tax, new rates standard of profits and other important provisions. Once passed, the Act would pass beyond the power of the House to subject it to annual review which, in the opinion of his group, was essential.

Another objection was that the Bill made no mention of the period for which the imposition would continue. The statutory percentage of profits should not be the same in India as in England, conditions not being same between the two countries, declared Mr. Aikman.

SELECT COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

The Select Committee to which the Finance Member moved reference of the Excess Profits Bill will consist of the following:—

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, J. F. Sheeny Chambers, Mr. Aikman, Sir H. P. Mody, Haji Sir Abdulla Haroon, Sir Ziauddin, Baoria and the Mover.

Supporting the Bill, Sir Ziauddin said he was gratified that the burden of the tax fell on persons, who could afford to pay. He urged that the Government must convince the House that they were giving the tax-payer the best value for his money and the Finance Member should give some indication of the possible yield from the tax.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee pleaded for consideration of the agriculturists. He urged that profits in India should go towards the development of the country and not prosecution of the war.

TO BENEFIT BRITISH INDUSTRY?

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi opposing the bill referred to the unanimity of opposition to the Bill. He criticised the Congress Members' absence from the House and asked the Select Committee to take note of the fact that British Shipping, when it wanted more ships went to neutral countries and not to India.

Mr. Nauman opined that the Bill would bring down prices and hit agriculturists.

Mr. Bajoria expected the Finance Member to state what would be the additional expenditure and on what particular item. He had a vague suspicion that the tax was levied for the benefit of English industries.

The House rose for the day before Mr. Bajoria concluded.—A. P.

Kristagrahis And War

"Before we can have an international fellowship, there should be religious disarmament," said Dr. J. Holmes Smith, Missionary Kristagrahi in his talk to the Bombay International Fellowship on Monday evening at the Y. M. C. A. Lamington Road, at a meeting arranged to meet him on the eve of his departure to the United States of America.

Prof. P. A. Wadia presided. The lecturer traced the history of the Kristagraha Ashram at Lucknow which came into existence five years back to "rediscover" Christianity. It was some times essential to go back to the springs of a movement to know how far they had disgressed from their path.

On the question of war they had taken an active pacifist stand.

ATTITUDE TO WAR.

The attitude of Kristagrahis to war was made plain in two manifestos issued some time back. One was of a general nature in which the attitude was supported by those who agreed with them. The other was signed only by four of the Kristagrahi Missionaries and dealt with their attitude to the Missionary pledge, that they would not in any way oppose the constituted government.

Concluding, he said that he was sure that the Kristagraha movement would grow in India and that life, light and truth would come into play in their true perspective here. He hoped to come back to a free India.

Prof. J. M. Kumarappa said was a pity that it was not being realised how much damage was being done to the Indian Christian community by separating the economic and social life of the community from politics. It should be realised that life was a unit and politics could not be separated from it. It rested with all true Christians to get the Missionary pledge changed.

Questions then followed.

INDIGESTION
"doesn't live here any more"

Take 1 Carter's Little Liver Pill before and after meals and get relief.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 2 DAYS!

A tensely dramatic story of prison camps, oil well fires and a terrible revenge!

EDWARD G. ROBINSON
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"BLACKMAIL"
FRIDAY!

A tentful of girl-gorgeous musical fun! The 3 Mad Mullahs of Mirth in their grandest, goofiest roar rodeo!

Directed by Edward Buzzell
A Mervyn LeRoy Production

REGAL At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
HOLLYWOOD CAVALCADE
IN TECHNICOLOR
Alice FAYE Don AMECHE

A Brilliant NEW NOTE in Entertainment with 1001 Thrills of Yesterday!

2ND WEEK!
THE LION HAS WINGS
NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

KAHAN HAI MANZIL TERI?
at PLAZA
Time as usual

THE QUEEN WHO COULD BE EVERYTHING BUT A WOMAN!
BETTE DAVIS • ERROL FLYNN
The Private Lives of ELIZABETH AND ESSEX
THE MAN WHO COULD BE EVERYTHING BUT A KING!
OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
DONALD CRISP • ALAN HALE • VINCENT PRICE • HENRY STEPHENSON
A WARNER BROS. Picture • Directed by MICHAEL CURTIZ

EXCELSIOR 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 14, 1996
Muslim: Jilhaj 27, 1358
Parsi: Shehenever 5, 1309
Hightide: 11-41 —
Lowtide: 6-00 17-39
Sunrise: 7h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 35m.
THURSDAY, February 8
Corporation meeting, 2-30 p.m. (B.T.).

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE
At the Ochavalal Nazar Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensary conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of January 1940 was 1068 of which 578 were men, 257 women and 233 children. The daily average attendance of patients was 42.

THE BILLAVA FRIENDS' UNION
The tenth annual gathering of the Billava Friends' Union was held on Sunday, February 4 at Manecklal Lallubhai's Bungalow at Koliwada when the report placed by the Honorary Secretary before the meeting showed not only an increase in membership but also very satisfactory progress made in the working of schemes like the Thrift Fund Scheme, Loan Scheme, Death Benefit Scheme etc.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
A public meeting for questions and answers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain at 6-15 p.m. All questions are welcome and all are cordially invited.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FREE DISPENSARY
The total number of patients who took advantage of the above dispensary during the month of January was 7672 out of which 699 males, 533 females and 663 children were new patients and 3154 males, 1619 females and 1204 children were old ones.
The daily average attendance was 254.

PARSI GENUINE FASALI YEAR INSTITUTION
Under the auspices of the above Association, Banmen Jashan ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Thursday) at Bai Pirozbai Wachha Agiary, opposite Petit Library and at 7 p.m. Mr. Padam Godrez will demonstrate, with Film-slides, that 13th April falls on the Zoroastrian New Year's Day, which is connected with Sun's entry in Constellation of Aries.

KHAR TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE
The adjourned meeting of the primary members will be held on Monday, February 12 at 8-45 p.m. at Laxminagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar, to adopt the audited statement of accounts for the period 1939-40.

NEW ATTRACTIONS FROM TO-DAY

All-India weight-lifting competition, Volley-ball, Basket-ball, etc. Games in which champion players from Punjab, Bengal and Patiala will take part.

OLYMPIC Exhibition
Behind Churchgate Station
4-30 to 10-30 p.m.
Entrance Fee
ONE ANNA ONLY
Come and See the
Richly decorated stylish stalls of manufacturers.
Amusements of all kinds
Merry-go-round, Joy Wheels, Aeroplane, etc.

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"The Goldwyn Follies" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Hollywood Cavalcade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Blackmail" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex" Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Lion Has Wings" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"My Beloved" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Apni Nagaria" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"The Will" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jawani-ki-Reet" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Ghazi Salahuddin" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-15 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kahan Hai Manzil Teri" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

MRS. ABBAS TYABJEE DEAD

Pioneer In Social Reform

BARODA, Feb. 6.

Death occurred this morning of Mrs. Aminabai Tyabjee, wife of the late Mr. Abbas Tyabjee, at the ripe old age of 72, at her residence in Baroda Cantonment, after protracted illness.

The late Mrs. Tyabjee was greatly interested in the cause of social reform and was a pioneer in removing social injustices and the disabilities of Harijans. She is leaving behind a large family and circle of friends and admirers to bemoan her loss.—

Mrs. Tyebjee was the daughter of Late Justice Badruddin Tyebjee and the mother of Mrs. Hamid Ali who presided over the All-India Muslim Women's Conference recently at Allahabad.

The late Mrs. Tyebjee was a staunch follower of Gandhiji and strong advocate of Khadi which she always wore.

Retirement From Improvements Committee

The Improvements Committee on Tuesday selected by lot for retirement from office at noon on the 1st day of April 1940, the following members:—

1. Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai; 2. Dr. D. T. Anklesaria; 3. Mr. P. N. Kajie; 4. Mr. Cooverji J. Shah; 5. Mr. S. S. Mirajkar; 6. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; 7. Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar; 8. Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri.

The Committee put their appreciation on record for the Note prepared by Mr. B. N. Meheshwari, Chairman, Improvements Committee on "Bombay City—Fifty Years Ago and To-day."

The Committee expressed their heartfelt condolence in the bereavement of Dr. P. H. Mehesheri who lost his son recently of typhoid.

Conciliation Board's First Sitting To-day

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Board of Conciliation appointed by the Government of Bombay to settle the dispute concerning war allowance for workers will have its first sitting at 2 p. m. on Wednesday when the procedure to be followed by the Board will be settled.

The actual work of the Board will commence on Thursday.

Sayajirao Gaekwad's First Anniversary

The first anniversary of the death of Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad, the late Maharajah of Baroda was celebrated at Jagannath Shankershett's Bungalow, with Mr. Satghare, a former judge of the Baroda High Court being in the chair.

Messrs. A. B. Gajendragadkar, B. N. Mankar, Bhaurao Patil and Dhabu made speeches paying tributes to the qualities and rule of the Maharajah.

Earlier food was distributed to the poor and Mrs. Banubai Dukhande performed a Kirtan for women.

At night, Shahir Girjujirao recited pawadas.

DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF SAYAJIRAO GAIKWAR
The first death anniversary of the late Sayajirao Maharaj Gaikwar was celebrated on Tuesday morning in Gudge Maharaj Anathashram, Bombay, Parel. Mr. V. B. Naik Biochemist presided. Sweets distributed to the children of the Ashram.

ALL MAHARASTRA CONGRESS YOUTH CONFERENCE
The election of the President and R. C. Committee will take place between 6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. and not at 5 p.m. as has been announced in the earlier report.
The first meeting of the newly elected Reception Committee will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-30 a.m. in the office of the Conference.

HINDI CLASSES AT DADAR
Prarambhic, Pravesh, Parichaya and Kovid classes conducted by the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee are being held at Vanmali Hall, Chhubildas Road, Dadar from 5-30 p.m.

ARABIC SCHOLAR IN BOMBAY
Allamah Rashid Turrabi, the well-known Arabic Scholar and the Muslim leader of Hyderabad (Deccan) who has been invited by the "Ma-he-fee-leh Khorasan", Bombay, to deliver sermons at the Majlisis during the forthcoming Moharram has arrived on Tuesday morning.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE OF BOMBAY
Members will meet at the Willingdon Sports Club on Friday, February 9 from 5-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. for a Tea Dance.
Monsieur U. Sudrean-Consul for France will be present.

WINTER LECTURE SERIES
The eleventh lecture of the above series will be delivered to-day (Wednesday) at Kshatraikya Sanstha "Vanamali Hall", Dadar (near B. B. and C. I. Railway Station) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Prof. S. M. Mate will speak on "Peculiarity of motive in old Marathi Literature." All are cordially requested to attend.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of the Association, a debate will be held in the Secondary Training College, Dhobi Talao, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. when the following proposition will be moved:
"That in the opinion of this House, the secondary school teachers should play a prominent part in the organisation and conduct of the Matriculation Examination."

B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union

Under the auspices of the above Union, public meetings of the workers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway will be held in accordance with the following schedule, for the purpose of explaining the importance of the Annual General Meeting of the Union, which is to be held on the 13th February, 1940 at 6-30 p.m., at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar:—

1. Wednesday, the 7th February at 7 p.m. at Railway Chawls, Worli.
2. Wednesday, the 7th February at 7 p.m. at Ghas Bazar, Borivali.
3. Thursday, the 8th February at 7 p.m. at Railway Chawl, Dadar.
4. Thursday, the 8th February at 5-30 p.m. at Iron Wagon Shop, Mahaluxmi.
5. Friday, the 9th February at 5-30 p.m. Opp. Carr. Workshops, Parel.
6. Friday, the 9th February at 7 p.m. near Jarimai Temple, Mahim.
7. Saturday, the 10th February at 7 p.m. at Bhaji Bazar, Virar.
8. Sunday, the 11th February at 8 p.m. at Grant Road Railway Chawl.
9. Monday, the 12th February at 8-30 p.m. at Bamy. Chawls.

For the convenience of the delegates who will be coming from outside Bombay, it is decided to hold the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union at 1 p.m. on the 13th instant, instead of 7 p.m. on the 12th at the Head Office of the Union.

Glimpses Into Hindi Literature In Deccan

Mr. R. G. Gayani, Curator of the Archaeological Section in the Prince of Wales Museum delivered a lecture on "Glimpses into Hindi Literature in Deccan" at the Royal Asiatic Hall, last night under the auspices of P. E. N.

Mr. Manilal Patel, the Director of Bharatiya Vidya Bhuwan, Andheri, presided.

Mr. Gayani said that in the earlier days the writers of Deccan always used more or less the language of north. Something like Braj Bhasha type in their writings. He gave the example of Namdeo, whose writings are found in Granth Saheb of Sikhs.

He also gave the examples of other Maharashtrian Saints who wrote many poems in Hindi.

Prof. Bhagwat also spoke for a few minutes and thanked the President and Mr. Gayani.

"Pakzad Parin" To Be Repeated Next Sunday

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, "Pakzad Parin", the masterpiece of Mr. R. F. Sethna, is to be staged again, next Sunday (11th February) at 3-30 p.m. at Baliwala's Grand Theatre, Tardeo. This is due to the very encouraging response given by the Bombay public to the first show held at the same theatre, last Sunday, when it was staged before a crowded audience, who thoroughly enjoyed an evening of rare entertainment. In this Moonie Bai, the "Queen of Music", played the leading role of the heroine, and, as expected, she took the audience by storm by her superb acting and melodious music. And theatre-fans need not be reassured that they would also get an equally enjoyable entertainment next Sunday, as the dramatis personae will be the same as last time.

Kashmir Govt.'s Subsidy To Delhi Muslim University

JAMMU, Feb. 6.

The Kashmir Government, it is understood, have sanctioned the payment of a sum of Rs. 3,000 annually as aid to the Jamia Millia Muslim University, Delhi.—United Press.

The Government of Bengal will introduce a Bill called "Bengal Non-Agricultural Tenancy (Temporary Provisions) Bill" in the ensuing session of the Legislature. The Bill which will apply to all municipal areas in the province outside Calcutta, seeks to protect the tenants of such areas from eviction in all cases where they hold land, whether for residential or industrial or business purposes.

Group photograph of workers of Sholapur District Art and Home Handicraft Exhibition Committee. In the back row are Mr. D. Symington, Collector and to his right Mr. Sardar, Chairman of the Committee.

Equal Partners In Progress Of Civilisation

Mrs. Naidu On Awakening Of Indian Women: Mr. Kher's Appeal For Liquidation Of Illiteracy

"I have, after laying office as Premier and even before that gone from place to place, touring through every village in the province where people came from miles away to hear my message.

"There, to my great distress I have seen thousands and thousands of hungry faces peering at me. And, to-day, here, seated before me I behold an assembly of the most gorgeous women of Bombay, clad in the best of clothes. The one was a picture of abject poverty and the other is an evidence of wealth. What a contrast! The very clothes worn by each one of you present here to-day will keep a good many of those starving people in the villages from want of food for months and months together', said Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay addressing the annual conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council which was held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday afternoon.

MRS. NAIDU'S ADDRESS

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Delivering her presidential address Mrs. Naidu said that this was the age of 'the regiment of women'. The rule of man was a thing of the past and women had come into their own.

After ages of subservience to man, woman had realised their responsibility to civilisation and the result was that there was a widespread awakening. They had fought for equality of status and franchise. Their efforts were gradually being crowned with success and the day was not far off when man and woman would be equal partners in the progress of civilisation. She appealed to the women of India to co-ordinate their efforts and strongly urged every individual women's association in the country to unite in the common endeavour to achieve their goal.

REPORT OF THEIR ACTIVITIES

Mrs. Sumud Shah read out the report of the Council's multifarious activities which included, social welfare, the care of indigent children, the beggar problem and the rescue of unprotected women, etc.

Mr. Kher exhorted the members of the Bombay Provincial Women's Council to direct all their energies to remove illiteracy.

The percentage of illiteracy among the masses after a hundred and fifty years of British rule was appalling.

He appealed to the women to take these staggering statistics seriously and to start a campaign to banish illiteracy which was the bane of India's progress, within the next few years.

Death Of Late Asst. Registrar Of University

The death occurred at his residence at Matunga, Bombay, of Mr. B. M. Pandit, a former Assistant Registrar of the University of Bombay.

After graduating from Wilson College in 1892, Mr. Pandit joined the University as head clerk in 1894. In 1900 he was appointed the first Assistant Registrar, which post he held for nearly 25 years. He acted as Registrar for four months in 1902. He retired in 1925.

The late Mr. Pandit was a social reformer. He was president of the Deccani Brahmin Community's Co-operative Credit Society.

A tribute was paid to his memory at the funeral by Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye.

Polish Diplomat In Bombay

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. J. Karszo-Siedlewski, the Polish Minister at Teheran for Iran, Afghanistan and Iraq, who was on a tour of the countries to which he accredited, arrived in Bombay yesterday on his way back to Teheran by steamer.

During his stay in India, the Polish Minister took the opportunity to pay a courtesy visit to Delhi, and he was very much pleased by the welcome extended to him by H. E. the Viceroy and other officials of the Government of India.

In Bombay Mr. Karszo-Siedlewski, was received by the Polish Consul General, Dr. E. Banasinski. He will leave for Iran in a few days.—A. P.

Ajmer-Merwara Forward Bloc Election

(From A Correspondent)
AJMERE, Feb 4

Sjt. Baba Narsingh Dass, Member of the A. I. C. C. and Mr. Sham Sunder Lal Bhatnager, were elected President and the General Secretary, respectively, of the Provincial Forward Bloc of Ajmer-Merwara.

Janjira State People's Grievances

(From A Correspondent)

At a meeting held on behalf of the Janjira State People's Union, Parel, three resolutions, recording protest against the unjust policy of the State, appealing Maharashtra Youth Conference for support in their struggle for freedom, and requesting H. H. the Nawab Saheb to sanction remission in the land taxes and to pay dearness allowance to the poor-paid staff in the State Service, respectively, were passed.

Appeal For Funds For Ayurvedic College

Pandit Swami Darshananand Udasin, Mahant and Principal of the Srichandra Sanskrit College, Benares City, has issued an appeal for funds to convert the Ayurvedic Section into a college. The Sanskrit College has been in existence for the last 45 years, imparting free education to the students in the Shastras and Vedas. Swamiji says he has got land enough to erect the college buildings. He appeals to the public to help him in this noble venture.

QUAKER OATS GIVES THESE AMAZING HEALTH RESULTS

All Keep Especially Fit

S. C. Sen, 44 Hazra Road, Calcutta, writes: "My adopted son was suffering from rickets and was hardly able to walk. Now he is much better and I attribute his improvement to Quaker Oats. My other children, too, have been keeping especially fit and active since they have been eating Quaker Oats daily. To me results are really amazing."

Vital Health Tonic "Thiamin" Abounds In Delicious Quaker Oats

Thiamin—the vital tonic Vitamin B_1—is an absolute essential to perfect health. Thiamin abounds in Quaker Oats, along with many other precious food elements. That is why Quaker Oats does so much to create perfect health—to develop strong, sturdy bodies. It is a whole grain food that nourishes, adds new stamina and strength.

Your whole family needs Quaker Oats every day. All will relish its delicious taste. Start today on the road to better health.

TWO KINDS—the Standard Quaker Oats which cooks in 20 minutes and the new Quick Cooking Quaker Oats which cooks in 2½ minutes. Both equally delicious, both equally beneficial.

Buy a tin today.

QUAKER OATS PORRIDGE

In saucepan stir slowly one part Quaker Oats into two parts freshly boiling water. Boil twenty minutes or longer. If Quick Cooking Quaker Oats is used, boil two and a half minutes or longer. Serve hot adding sugar and almonds or milk to taste. If a thick porridge is desired, use less water to obtain consistency desired.

UNTOUCHED BY HUMAN HANDS

QUAKER OATS
32C

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322.

Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1940.

FAILURE AGAIN

The last interview between Gandhiji and the Viceroy has left the situation about as uncertain and disappointing as did the previous ones. There is a little more disappointment this time than before because the Viceroy's latest speech and Gandhiji's discerning therein "germs of a settlement" encouraged hope of some settlement. The joint statement by the two issued on Monday gave one the feeling that there was more behind it than was expressed. And that feeling is confirmed by Gandhiji's separate statement. It appears from it that the Viceroy did not offer any better terms than he had done before and that his clarification of certain points, was hardly satisfactory even to Gandhiji. In these circumstances a settlement was out of the question. It is foolish to put the blame for the failure on Gandhiji's lack of any mandate from the Congress and his inability to commit it in any way. In the first place the Viceroy did not suggest the need for such a mandate before the interview which he himself desired, nor did its absence, pointed out "at the outset," prevent the two from discussing possible terms of a settlement. The Viceroy knew, as does everybody else, that if he could satisfy Gandhiji, he could satisfy the Congress. The real trouble was that he had not yet a mandate from the British Government which could satisfy Gandhiji.

Vital Differences

The pity of it is that the Viceroy did not provide even a basis for a settlement in the shape of an agreement regarding the determination of India's political destiny. Gandhiji has done well to point out that "the vital difference between the Congress demand and the Viceroy's offer consists in the fact that the Viceroy's offer contemplates final determination of India's destiny by the British Government whereas the Congress contemplates just the contrary. The Congress cannot tolerate any compromise on this question. For, as Gandhiji pertinently remarks, "the very test of real freedom consists in the people of India determining their own destiny without outside interference." Gandhiji is so keen on this point that he declares he sees "no prospect whatsoever of a peaceful and honourable settlement between England and India' unless "England accepts the position that the time has come when India must be allowed to determine her own constitution and her status." Be it noted in this connection that the complete independence which India cherishes as her objective is not necessarily inconsistent with an honourable connection with a Commonwealth of British Dominion and an honourable treaty duly safeguarding British interests in India. Whether India's self-determination is to be exercised through a full-fledged Constituent Assembly or a workable approximation to it is a detail on which Congress can be reasonably accommodating. But India will never allow her status to be at the mercy of non-Indians.

Prepare For The Worst

Britain's excuse for interfering with India's self-determination is that she has to safeguard the interests of the British in India, of the Princes, to whom she is bound by treaties, and of the Indian minorities. It is reasonable for Britain to ask for guarantees for the British interests in India. And Gandhiji agrees that "there would be, as there should be, provision for reasonable compensation for any existing interests which are legitimate and not harmful to the nation," it being understood that "there can be no question of favouritism which is being enjoyed to-day by European interests." As regards the Princes, the transfer of sovereignty from the "Paramount Power, the British, to the Indian people demands, as Gandhiji suggests, the replacement of old treaties, in which the States people had no status, by new treaties in which the States people will have their due share, as part of the Indian nation, in fashioning the country's constitution. Finally, with regard to the Indian minority communities, to satisfy them is a purely domestic problem in solving which Britain may assist but cannot reasonably demand any deciding voice. The Congress has offered to concede to the minorities the safeguards, formulated by themselves, for their minority interests. None can do more, consistently with the interests of the majority. Thus Britain cannot claim to interfere with India's self-determination in the name of the Indian minorities or the Princes, or the British in India. We shall hope for the present that Britain, in her own interests, will be more reasonable in the next stage of the negotiations, which will have to be very soon if there are to be any further negotiations at all. While permitting this hope, the Congress, it is superfluous to add, will have also to be prepared for the worst.

Revision Of Legal System

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Advocate-General of Bombay, made a strong case for the overhauling of our legal system in the address he delivered at the Poona Law College last Sunday. The legal code operating in this country is, indeed, more English than Indian, and along with the incorporation of the better and enduring features of British Common Law have creeped in a number of abuses. As Mr. Setalvad says, "the result has been the imposition on this country of a legal system, which is entirely unsuitable to the habits and minds of the people and to the economic conditions of this country". It is too late in the day to think of scrapping this foreign system altogether and substituting it by the indigenous one. Nor would it be advisable in the present circumstances. But an attempt must be undoubtedly made to so alter and modify it as to harmonise it with our requirements and the habits and minds of the mass of our people.

Can Hitler Turn South-East?

By ZOLTAN RONAI

The author of this authoritative article was at one time Secretary of State in Hungary and is a recognised expert on political and economic conditions in the countries of south-eastern Europe. The article is released by the Nofrontier News Service.

In the diplomatic future of the war, south-eastern Europe will play an important part. Further evidences may develop that are hard to predict, but already the German-Russian and the German-Italian political negotiations show how extensively the political questions of the south-east affect all Europe.

Not only to the strategic importance of this region is its influence on European affairs increasingly due, but to its economic significance for so many countries. Its importance has been repeatedly and keenly emphasized by the German Press. The Frankfurter-Zeitung", in its issue of September 25, stated that the loss of the overseas States and their volume of business can be compensated for by the States of south-eastern Europe. The same paper then argues that the British blockade cannot cut south-eastern Europe off from the Reich.

★

After Munich, English policy regarded south-eastern Europe as belonging to the German sphere of interest. This was frankly announced by Mr. Chamberlain On the 26th of January at the meeting of the economic-political committee of the National Socialist Party, Darre, the German Minister for Agriculture, spoke of south-eastern Europe as the hunting-grounds of Germany. By what means does the Third Reich expect to find access to these hunting grounds?

The German penetration into the countries of south-eastern Europe—Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece—has been prepared by the great crisis of world economics. The decline in prices of agricultural products, the pressure of American competition, were factors threatening to bring down in a crash the economic balance of these agrarian countries. These States became insolvent, as they had no foreign currency at their disposal with which to pay their debts.

But Germany, as well, is lacking in foreign exchange. The States of south-eastern Europe are unable to export their products while at the same time, Germany is unable to purchase for cash down. Thus the group of south-eastern countries meets Germany on common ground, since both have suffered largely from monetary troubles. As a consequence, Germany offers industrial products to these States in return for industrial raw materials and foodstuffs.

The old system of world economics, based on stable gold currencies and international credit, has given place in the dealings between Germany and the south-east of Europe to the principle of barter, thus cutting out cash payments. The nomenclature of the new German economy calls this "Gegenseitigkeit" (reciprocity).

These south-eastern countries need a steady market for their agricultural products, and Germany one for its industrial output. Germany has to pay a higher rate than prevailing world prices for the foodstuffs and raw materials it gets in this area—on the average 12 or 13 per cent. more. The Reich tries to make up for this loss by charging higher prices, where control is very difficult. But in order to gain a future market, Germany is willing even to take a definite loss.

This system of barter with its intricate clearing agreements, must necessarily lead to difficulties. Should Germany supply more goods than the south-eastern European States furnish in return the latter will be compelled to throw their agricultural and mineral products on the German market even if no more German goods are wanted. With this indebtedness Germany can always hold her south-eastern European customers under pressure. Yet the south-eastern States are willing to suffer this detriment, along with others, since the barter system proves advantageous for both sides in many respects.

★

It was due to this barter system that Germany's volume of business with south-eastern Europe increased remarkably in the last four years. In 1934 German imports coming from this region constituted only 5.8 per cent. of the total German imports, whereas in 1937 it was 10.6 per cent. and in 1938, after the incorporation of Austria, it was 12.1 per cent. The exports of Germany into south-eastern Europe in 1934 was only 4.3 per cent. of the total German exports, while in 1937 it came to 9.6 per cent. and in 1938, with Austria included, it reached 11.4 per cent.

The German import is intended, first of all, to cover the need of German food consumption. Fully 72 per cent. of the goods sent from the south-east to Germany consists of foodstuffs and raw tobacco. The importance of it in war economy will be seen when it is realized that this region furnishes Germany with 22 per cent. of all the foodstuffs the Reich imports. Grain imported is significant, but for German supplies of fat, since the Reich can produce only 36 per cent. of its own needs, the importation of live stock from south-eastern Europe is of critical value. Half of all the pigs

(Continued on page 3.)

"Britain Against Hitlerism"

By D. F. KARAKA

Published by H. M.'s Stationery Office, London and reproduced in India by the Bureau of Public Information, Government of India, is a pamphlet entitled "Britain against Hitlerism." It might perhaps be classified under propaganda, but it also serves a most useful purpose in that it assimilates information regarding the Allies and Germany, which helps in the understanding of the causes of the war, the lining up of forces, and problems with which the average man in the street is not familiar.

The pamphlet begins with the abrupt sentence—"Britain is at war. Why?" It is explained that Great Britain and France had undertaken to defend Poland against aggression, and that on September the 1st German troops invaded Polish territory and violated Poland's sovereign rights. "But our guarantee to Poland was not the real cause of the war. We gave that guarantee in the interests, not of Poland alone, but of European civilisation as a whole. We gave it because Germany was trampling under foot all that we treasure most and because a halt had to be called if civilisation as we understand it was to survive. We are, in consequence, at war because Nazism is the enemy of all that civilised men care for—social progress, learning and culture, freedom of the human spirit. If Nazism triumphs, these things will wither and die . . . No nation is safe from the shadow of the Swastika and the tyranny of the Gestapo."

* * * *

Herr Hitler's speech at the Sportpalast at the end of September 1938 is quoted: "I assured the British Prime Minister," Hitler then said, "that when this problem of the Sudetenland is solved, Germany has no more territorial problems in Europe. . . We do not want any Czechs." This pledge like all Hitler's promises has been broken. March 1939 saw Hitler's troops march on Prague and Czechoslovakia was destroyed.

Next in order come the lining up of forces. The enemy dominates about 110 million people. Over a quarter of these are Poles, Czechs and other victims of aggression, who are merely under military occupation as the Belgians were in 1914-1918. There is also widespread enmity in their own home camp. Herr Himmler, the Nazi Chief of Police, had confessed that Germany is not sure of its own people. With a war on, they might well be a source of danger from within the German State.

* * * *

On the Allies' side the citizens of the British Empire alone outnumbered the population of the enemy by more than four to one. Says the pamphlet: "For every person dominated by Hitler, six have already come in on our side. For every person living in Hitler's territory there are eighteen outside. The balance of manpower is therefore heavily against the Nazis." As to their strategic position, Germany, so long as it was at peace, held a key position on the Continent. They were able to draw food supplies and raw materials from far corners of the world and were in a position to wield a powerful influence on their neighbours. Now, they have destroyed that security. They are shut out by the overpowering British Navy from resources without which they cannot possibly last. And the repeal of the Neutrality Act and the adoption of the principle of "Cash and Carry" will work greatly to the detriment of Nazi Germany which can neither afford to pay cash, nor carry the goods to Germany in safety.

* * * *

Statistics regarding sea power, man power and air forces are interesting. Whereas, it appears from this pamphlet, the German air arm was exceedingly well developed, Germany shows little chance of maintaining that strength in the air. Aeroplanes, specially those used in modern aerial warfare, are expensive items and they are easily destroyed and used up in war. While Britain is steadily building up its air force to the extent of multiplying it four or five times, Germany can barely maintain this already high standard it had forced upon itself.

These are all relevant and interesting facts, which make stimulating reading. The conclusions arrived at may be propaganda but they are plausible. One feels there is a basis of conviction underlying them. To the student of international politics they are an eye-opener of the strength of the Allies and the potentialities of defence and sustenance in a prolonged war. Every day, every hour, the position of the Allies must improve even as that of Germany must deteriorate.

A chapter is devoted to Germany's supply of Oil and Iron Ore. These are important factors of supply in a war. Only 35½ per cent. of the oil Germany requires is home-produced. And only 34 per cent. of the iron ore. For the rest, which is approximately two-thirds of the oil and iron ore it requires, it has to be dependant on other countries. If the British Navy effect a strangle-

(Continued on page 10, column 7)

Frankly Speaking

Face-Saving Formula?

The latest "incident" in the French Indo-China of Japanese aerial bombardment on the French-owned railway, as reported in Reuter's Paris message of the 5th instant, assumes considerable diplomatic significance just now. The prompt and vigorous protests lodged respectively by the French and United States governments through their Ambassadors at Tokyo should be considered rather remarkable at a moment when the "Asama Maru" incident is about to be closed, thanks to Mr. Chamberlain's spirit of accommodation. The Japanese spokesman's statement that the bombardment was a matter of "military necessity" sounds more like an essay in the familiar, indeed ritualistic, face-saving formula. Whether Japanese diplomacy would maintain the attitude expressed in this tentative reply appears doubtful when its bearing on the Japanese policy *vis-a-vis* particularly the United States is taken into consideration.

Betraying China

In the long history of Imperialist aggrandisement, in whatever country it may be, there are recorded numerous instances of treachery. Along with the heroic legends of the patriots are to be found the sordid accounts of those who sold their country for personal ends. We are not surprised, therefore, that the Japanese Imperialists have been able to find a few dozen such men among the Chinese—men who are prepared to sell the freedom of their country to the foreign aggressor. But, of course, they dare not face their countrymen if their true identity is revealed. They take the guise, therefore, of peace-makers and, from the safety of neutral or Japanese-occupied areas, they direct a spate of reactionary propaganda which is as absurd as it is futile. Mr. Wang Ching-Wei, the puppet in Japanese hands is the leader of this anti-national movement which seeks to make China surrender to Japanese aggression in the guise of an "honourable peace".

"Spiritual" Influence!

With the vast economic resources of Japan, it is not difficult for them to publish and circulate newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and leaflets. One such pamphlet, "The Reorganisation Of The Central Government of China", published by a so-called China Institute of International Affairs, has come into our hands. We need not quote the arguments that are therein advanced to support Wang Ching-Wei's move to form a parallel administration in opposition to the Chunking Government and thereby pave the way to "Sino-Japanese friendship". The following extract is fully illustrative of the trend of the whole document:

"The peace movement of Mr. Wang Ching-Wei has exercised a great spiritual influence throughout Japan. The Japanese are a people who are very sentimental and sensitive to kind acts. This quality, which is common to the Japanese, is their virtue. For this reason, they feel that there is a vast difference psychologically and sentimentally between concluding peace with China through Wang Ching-Wei and the Chungking Government".

In these words the author of this pamphlet has fully exposed his own game and the game of Mr. Wang Ching-Wei. May China be saved from such friends!

A Shameful Thing

The Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has called upon all subordinate Congress Committees in the Province to observe February 11th as Bengal Congress Day when the meetings of the Committees and perhaps of the public also are asked to read and endorse a statement saying, among other things, that the Working Committee of the Congress "have lowered the flag of the Congress". The statement also calls upon the people of Bengal to stand by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee "in its struggle against the offensive from British imperialism and the Congress Working Committee". The Bengal Congress Committee has openly defied the Working Committee for several months past. But its latest move preaches revolt to the millions of people in the province. Commenting on the revolt, the "Advance" of Calcutta says: "It is a shameful thing—this revolt against the Indian National Congress. The consequences of this revolt will be disastrous for Bengal and for the cause of Indian independence. We appeal to the ordinary Congressmen of Bengal, the four-anna members, to assert themselves at this hour. If they assert themselves they can even now save Bengal for the Congress and save the Congress in Bengal. From now on let them organise meetings in every town and village to record their protest against the proposed Bengal Congress Day. Let them make it clear that Bengal is with the Congress and will remain with the Congress through good times and bad times, that betrayal and desertion is not in her nature. Let them cry out from the housetops that patriotism is not dead in Bengal, that love of the Congress still rules their hearts". We wholeheartedly agree with our contemporary.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Forty prostitutes and about half a dozen asses were the main features of a procession arranged yesterday by the Government of Jodhpur in order to safeguard the State against the wrath of Sitla Mata, the Goddess of Smallpox. A number of motors and lorries filled with palace maids followed the procession which terminated at Kaga. The asses were ceremoniously decorated."

Press report.

* * * *

Interviewed by our very special representative, the Black Cat of New Delhi denied that her appearance at the Birla House on Monday had any political significance. "I am entirely unpolitical", she added, with feline dignity, "though I am supposed to have nine lives."

* * * *

"Somewhere in Bombay" on Tuesday, thirty Parsis met and exchanged views with Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, and Dr. Ambedkar.

The proceedings were so confidential that Bori Bunder could publish only a column report.

Read on.

* * * *

It was evidently an occasion for all-round confessions.

Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that he had not come there to gain an advantage or sell his goods *because he had a market of his own where he could sell his wares.* (Italics are ours, of course).

* * * *

The Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Savarkar observed, was a national body and it stood for the welfare of Hindus who formed the majority in India.

Such a candid statement, no doubt, must have entirely reassured the Parsis present at the meeting!

* * * *

The Forward Bloc, according to Sjt. Nariman, was started to restore democracy in the Congress.

Yes. And the Soviet troops are fighting on Finnish soil to restore democracy in Finland!

* * * *

Indian soldiers in France have sent out an S.O.S. for gramaphone records.

We are trying to persuade our neighbours to give them stock in this worthy cause. When these records are delivered to our soldiers, it certainly won't be All Quiet On The Western Front!

* * * *

In a statement to the press, referring to the communal problem, Dr. B. S. Moonje says: "There is no other more competent and authoritative body than the Hindu Mahasabha to deal with it efficiently and satisfactorily".

But why ignore the Muslim League which is equally "competent and authoritative" on this subject of communalism?

* * * *

According to Sir Maurice Hallet, the U. P. Governor, "this war is a strange war".

Don't we know it—when Imperialism claims to fight for democracy?

* * * *

Continuing, the U. P. Governor said, he had "adequate powers to deal with all those whose activities were dangerous and he would not hesitate to use them ....."

Don't we know that, too?——

* * * *

"Is your wife economical?"

"Sometimes. She had only twenty-six candles on her fortieth birthday cake last night".

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It is not always the head of the family that foots the bills.

It is far easier to form an impression than it is to destroy it.

Most people wouldn't want their own way if they could have it.

Many a man who gave marriage serious thought is still in the bachelor class

Love is responsible for a good many frosts in summer and for a few hot waves in winter.

Few men will admit being wrong as long as there is a chance to make others believe they are right.

FINNS CLAIM TO HAVE REPULSED RUSSIAN ATTACK

Troops Round Camp Fires Bombed: Several Hundreds Killed

HELSINKI, February 6.

A communique states: "On the Isthmus, the enemy began on the morning of February 5 after preparatory artillery fire a heavy attack on several points between Hatjalahdenjaervi and Summa.

Over 100 armoured cars were used in the battle which continued heavily all day. By midnight attacks everywhere were repulsed with heavy enemy losses. We destroyed 22 armoured cars.

North-east of Ladoga, we repulsed continuous enemy attacks on the Pitkaranta Archipelago and coast, the enemy losing several hundreds killed. Our air force on the night of February 4 and 5 bombed enemy's troops encamped round fires."—Reuter.

SOVIET DIVISION MAROONED AT KITELA

STOCKHOLM, February 6.

The fact that the 18th Soviet Division was marooned at Kitela, north-east of Lake Ladoga, is not yet confirmed by official Finnish sources, though a Finnish News Agency stated that the Russian Division has been surrounded.

It is stated here that there will be no official announcement of the victory until the Russians have been completely rounded up. This was the policy followed by the Finnish General Staff after their great victory at Soumassalmi.—Reuter.

MANNERHEIM LINE PROVES DEATH TRAP

HELSINKI, February 5.

According to reports reaching here to-night, the Finns have won another big victory. The eighteenth Soviet Division which was marooned for over a week at Kitela, north-east of Lake Ladoga, is virtually wiped out. Between 15 and 20 thousand men were killed or captured or died of cold and hunger.

If confirmed, to-day's victory marks the culminating failure of the Russian attempt to outflank the Mannerheim Line.

Every Soviet attack designed to relieve the eighteenth division was hurled back and heavy Finnish artillery on the island fortress of Mantsinaari continuously peppered the only road from Kitela.

GHASTLY PLIGHT

The beleaguered troops were in a ghastly plight, supplies cut off and compelled to eat horses. Once a Russian plane tried to drop bread but it fell in Finnish lines.

Much credit for the victory goes to Finnish ski patrols who worked swiftly around through dense snowfilled forests north of the Russians and when order was given all began to close in.

REALISED TOO LATE

The Soviet officers too late realised their position and made effort to break through along the shores of the lake, but this move was foreseen and batteries of Mantsinaari dropped curtain shells while larger bodies of Finnish troops, armed mainly with machineguns, steadily closed in from surrounding woods.

The marooned division by wireless appealed for help. Other Soviet units tried to respond. They made great efforts to silence the Mantsinaari guns but neither aerial bombing nor sallies across the ice made any impression on the Finnish artillery men.

Reinforcement from the Russian frontier was impossible because the relieving force could never have penetrated the dense trackless forest with a chance of arriving safely or quickly enough.

The Finnish commander waited for critical moment and then sent patrols for final onslaught against the broken demoralised Russians. The booty is not expected to be as extensive as after the victory of Suomussalmi but will certainly be considerable.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS

Confirmation has reached London of reports of the astonishing success of the Finnish airforce against Soviets, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

Hitherto Russians have lost at least 240 planes; while 15 Finnish machines have been brought down. Most of the Russian losses are attributed to air combats and only 59 of the total loss were due to anti-aircraft fire.

It is known that Russians started the war with a front-line strength of 5,000 planes while the Finnish strength was only a fraction thereof. Both men and material recently reaching Finland are sufficient to increase the air force both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Russian fighters and bombers are either obsolete or obsolescent with a maximum speed of 240 to 260 miles per hour. Against these machines, the old British gladiators and bull dogs in Finnish service have matched themselves successfully. When the new British planes and American lockheads can be employed in position, it should show interesting development.

FAILURE OF RUSSIAN TACTICS

Russian parachute dropping tactics hitherto have been a complete failure, possibly partly owing to weather. It remains to be seen whether the experiment will be repeated on a large scale when weather improves. According to precedent the present severe conditions are likely to last until the end of March in southwest Finland and much later in north.

MORE MEN CALLED TO COLOURS

ROME: A Rome message says: Russia has called up 1920-21 classes, according to a Riga telegram to the Stefani Agency.—Reuter.

SWEDISH EXPORTS TO PASS THROUGH NORWEGIAN PORTS

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 6.

The conference between Swedish and Norwegian State Railway Representatives at Ostersund, it is reported has agreed to diverting Swedish exports from the Baltic to the Norwegian ports.

At the time when Germany first seized Swedish cargoes of pulp, certain Swedish producers took steps to ensure ware-house accommodation in Norwegian ports with a view to such diversion.—Reuter.

FINNISH HOSPITAL SHIP BOMBED

HELSINKI, Feb. 6.

It is reported that a Russian plane yesterday bombed and machinegunned a Finnish hospital ship which was damaged but the crew and the solitary patient were unharmed.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

PUNITY TAX ON TRIBAL VILLAGES

BANNU, Feb. 6.

Four villages, namely, Landi Jalandhar, Kamarkala, Shamoni Khattack and Bandarkala, have been fined five rupees per house and fourteen other small villages one rupee per house, under Section 22 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation by the Deputy Commissioner in connection with the raid on Serai Naurang on January 18 last. The total fine imposed is 3,000.

It is reported that a Hindu woman named Mst. Somibai, wife of Hemraj, was kidnapped yesterday from Adamkala in Tajori police station.—United Press.

ITALIAN HELP TO FINLAND VIA FRANCE

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The arms equipment from Italy for Finland which was recently stopped in transit by Germany has been returned to Italy and reshipped to Finland via France, it is stated here.

It is understood that consignments are now passing through France 'en route' to Finland.

Official circles claim to have reliable information that Germany while withholding assistance from the Finns is sending material assistance to the Russians.—Reuter.

ON WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, Feb. 6.

A 'communique says there was local activity of our patrols in the region west of the Saar.—Reuter.

Eire High Commissioner Sees Mr. Chamberlain

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Eire High Commissioner, Mr. John Dulanty called on Mr. Chamberlain at Downing Street to-night in connection with last minute efforts to secure a reprieve for the condemned I. R. A. men. The visit has not changed Government's attitude, says Reuters Lobby Correspondent.—Reuter.

IRISH APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY

Eire High Commissioner To See Chamberlain

LONDON, February 6.

The Eire High Commissioner in London has been instructed to see Mr. Chamberlain to-day to press an appeal for clemency in the case of two Irishmen due for execution to-morrow in connection with the Coventry explosion.

TWO MORE EXPLOSIONS

There were two explosions at Euston Railway Station this morning. Both occurred in mail-bags destined for Birmingham. One Post Office employee was slightly injured when unloading bags from a van.—Reuter.

Bombs Explode At Manchester And Birmingham

LONDON, Feb. 6.

An explosion occurred in the Birmingham General Post Office while a sorter was handling a parcel. Two men were injured. A bomb also exploded in a parcel in a Manchester Post Office. No one was injured.—Reuter.

Bomb In Liverpool

LONDON, Feb. 6.

An incendiary bomb believed to have been placed earlier in the day by Irish Republic sympathisers was found before it exploded by an attendant in the main hall of the Liverpool General Post Office this afternoon. The bomb was plunged into a bucket of water. No damage was caused.—Reuter.

Police Patrol Near Birmingham Prison

LONDON, Feb. 6.

During the afternoon and evening special police guards around the Birmingham Prison were doubled, reserves being specially drafted into the city owing to fear of Irish Republican outrages in connection with the impending execution of two Irish men.

Police were stationed at intervals of a few yards on all routes and round the prison walls while others patrolled the streets. Others were posted inside the prison and in the gate house. Pedestrians loitering near the prison were ordered to move on.—Reuter.

FOOD RATIONING IN BRITAIN

(Continued from page 1.)

fence Regulations prohibiting mills, except under licence, from supplying more than a proportion of paper hitherto supplied to their customers.

NATIONAL SAVING.

Asked more closely to define the manner in which an individual citizen might reduce expenditure in national interest, Sir John said that the essential need was that an individual should reduce expenditure as much as possible. Circumstances differed widely and the manner and direction of that reduction must be a matter for individual adjustment. Therefore it was not practicable to prescribe the standard to which every consumer could conform.

VOLUNTEERS FOR FINLAND.

Amidst cheers from all parts of the House Sir Victor Warrender stated in answer to a question from the Communist Member, Mr. Gallacher, that he understood that the Finnish Legation in London was supervising an organisation for the purpose of enabling volunteers to offer their services to Finland.—Reuter.

Three Workers Get O.B.E.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Three workers of the Waltham Abbey Gunpowder Factory Leo O'Hagen, Stanley Sewell and William Sylvester have been awarded the O.B.E. (Civil Division).

It is stated that although they might have sought safety they remained at their posts within a short distance of the centre of the explosion and continued determinedly to work which exposed them to acute danger for some hours.—Reuter.

Russian Prisoners In State Of Exhaustion

STOCKHOLM, February 6.

Prisoners captured from the remnants of the Russian Eighteenth Division at Kitela were found by Finns to be in a complete state of exhaustion.—Reuter.

Lord Tweedsmuir

OTTAWA, February 6.

Lord Tweedsmuir is suffering from concussion as the result of a fall inside the Government House and is at present resting comfortably.—Reuter.

BALKAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Bucharest: Turkish Foreign Minister Visits Sofia

BELGRADE, Feb 6.

Gen. Metakas and M. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister left here at 11 p.m. last evening by train for Nish in Serbia. They were seen off at station by the Yugoslav Premier who had previously given a dinner in their honour and attended by representatives of Civil and Military authorities.

BULGARIA MAY GET BALKAN ENTENTE'S SUPPORT

SOFIA, Feb. 6.

M. Sarajoglu is due here to-day. From Nish he will straightway continue the conversation he had with M. Kiossevanov 'en route' to Belgrade.

It is also reported that King Boris will entertain him to a luncheon at his country Palace. There is a general feeling here that concrete developments are not far distant. Bulgaria, though disappointed with the published results of the Belgrade Conference, eagerly anticipates that when M Sarajoglu visits M. Kiossevanov he will bring the promise of Balkan Entente support for the satisfaction of Bulgaria's territorial claims through regional negotiation.

Turko-Bulgarian Friendship

LONDON, February 6.

M. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister has reached Sofia to-day on his way home. He is staying until this afternoon and will have a conversation with the Bulgarian Prime Minister whom he saw on his way to Belgrade.

The renewed discussions between M. Sarajoglu and the Bulgarian Prime Minister have aroused great interest in the Bulgarian press. This morning there were many references to the friendly relations between Turkey and Belgrade.—

M. Sarajoglu was received by King Boris and he lunched with the Bulgarian Prime Minister. A report from Athens this morning states that a Balkan Economic Conference will shortly be held at Bucharest. In that case Bulgaria will be asked to take part.

Bulgaria's decision to follow for the present a parallel policy with other Balkan States was mentioned in an interview given by the Rumanian Foreign Minister to a Greek newspaper. He said that the Balkan Entente is now concerned not with just Balkan questions but with European questions.—Reuter.

FIVE C. P. 'AD HOC' COMMITTEES SUSPENDED

NAGPUR, Feb. 6.

Five 'ad hoc' committees appointed by the Government of the Central Provinces when the Congress Ministry was in office have been suspended. They are the Local Self-Government Reconstruction Committee, Financial Position Committee, Jail Industries Committee, Secondary Education Committee and the Rural Development Committee.

These Committees have been suspended as they were entrusted to deal with questions of policy and as there cannot be any finality about their decision during the time when the Constitution has been suspended in the Province.

Thus said Mr. Trivedi, Chief Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar, in the course of a press conference to-day.

The Stores Purchase, Bidi Industry and the Provincial Hospital Enquiry Committees, he added, were, however, proceeding with the work. The Chief Secretary further revealed that Dr. Raghavendra Rao and Mr. Bartlett (European) were the only two other members of the Assembly who had not drawn their salaries.—United Press.

WARNING TO BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

With reference to the statement of the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, and those issued by Bose Brothers advising the Congress Committee of Bengal to ignore the resolutions of the Working Committee and non-co-operate with the "ad hoc" Committee, Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.-I.C.C., has issued a statement explaining the constitutional position of the Provincial Congress Committee vis-a-vis the Working Committee.

He states that since the Bengal P.C.C. does not intend appealing to the A.I.C.C., the "ad hoc" Committee exists. And hence such units as would non-co-operate with the "ad hoc" Committee will forfeit their right to elect delegates and members to the A.I.C.C. for the ensuing session of the Congress.

If there are local elections, the General Secretary adds, those who non-co-operate with the "ad hoc" Committee will lose their right to contest such elections.—United Press.

'REDS' NOT TO BE SPARED

44 Deputies Will Be Tried Before Paris Military Tribunal

PARIS, Feb. 6.

Forty-four deputies, former members of the now banned French Communist Party, will be tried shortly before a Military court on a charge of carrying on a Communist Organisation in violation of the Decree Law of last September.

They will be liable on conviction to penalties upto five years imprisonment and a fine up to 5,000 francs with the loss of civil rights. Nine former communist deputies who have fled from the country will be tried in their absence for treason for which the penalty may be death.

They include M. Thorez, Secretary General of the Former French Communist Party. No action will be taken against seven other former Communist deputies as they have disowned the party.—Reuter.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL MEETS

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The fifth meeting of the Supreme War Council was held here to-day. The British delegation comprised Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax, Mr. Churchill, Sir Kingsley Wood and Mr. Oliver Stanley and was accompanied by Sir Ronald Campbell, Sir Alexander Cadogan, Sir Dudley Pound, Sir Edmund Ironside, Air-Marshal Peirse and Major-General Ismay.

Meetings were held in the morning and the afternoon. A communique states that various questions were given particular consideration with the object of ensuring still greater efficacy in the realm of Franco-Britsh collaboration. Questions of supply were given special attention. Complete agreement was reached on all points examined.

France was represented by M. Daladier, M. Campinchi, M. Guy Lachambre and M. Deribes and was accompanied by M. Alexis Leger, General Gamelin, General Darlan, General Vuillemin and General Decamp.—Reuter.

FRANCO-BRITISH COLLABORATION

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The full text of Supreme War Council communique after recounting the name of the participants states that the British delegates were welcomed by M. Daladier who said that he regretted that owing to his recent accident, it was impossible for him to travel to England for the meeting of the Council there.

Mr. Chamberlain expressed sympathy of British representatives with M. Daladier and their pleasure that he was making so good a recovery.

The Council examined under every aspect, the various factors of the present situation as it affects the general conduct of the war. Various questions were given particular consideration in a spirit of close co-operation which inspires the actions of the two Governments with the object of ensuring still greater efficacy in the realm of Franco-British collaboration.

The question of supplies was given special attention. Complete agreement was reached on all points examined.—Reuter.

FRENCH LOSSES SINCE WAR

LONDON, Feb. 6.

"During the last war to the end of 1914 France lost 720,000 soldiers killed. During the present war to the end of January (a similar period of five months) the total losses of the Allied forces were 1.500," said a member of the French Military Missions at a press conference at the Ministry of Information to-day.

Discussing the reasons of inaction of the German Army on the west front the same authority thought that it was possible that Hitler, whilst avoiding heavy losses on a frontal attack might be hoping to win the war by breaking the morale of the Allies. His propaganda was ferocious and insistent. He thought Hitler's idea might be to fight Great Britain on the sea and in the air. He might hope to succeed by starving the British population, damaging her commerce and affecting opinion on the war.—Reuter.

Reich Tottering Under Strains Of War

Problem Of Finance Baffles Solution

Signs Of Inflation Become Evident: New Taxation Plans Shelved

ZURICH, Feb. 6.

A Berlin telegram to "Neue-deutsche Zeitung" says that all new taxation and war economy plans which were ventilated in Germany last month have been shelved temporarily.

It is considered psychologically unwise to place fresh burdens on the public while they are suffering from the present shortage of coal, potatoes, vegetables and fruit.

Thus the difficult problem of financing the war remains unsolved with the result that signs of inflation are becoming more and more evident. Despite the control of prices, wages are rising and the shortage of goods has created a flourishing "black market."

JAPAN ACCEPTS BRITAIN'S APOLOGY

Continued from page 1.)

over to the proper Japanese authorities in due course.

Meanwhile Japanese shipping companies had been instructed that they should in future refuse passage to any individual of a belligerent country who was embodied in its armed forces or was suspected of being so embodied. While the British Government had maintained their view of the legal position in this matter, it was anticipated that such incidents as that in connection with the "Asama Maru" would be avoided in future.—Reuter.

"ASAMA MARU" CORRESPONDENCE

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The correspondence between the British and Japanese Governments on the "Asama Maru" incident is published to-night.

A memorandum by the Japanese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that a party from a British Warship demanded the delivery of twenty-one Germans without explaining the reasons in detail. The Japanese Government regarded the incident as a serious and unfriendly act against Japan, giving great shock to Japanese public opinion.

BRITISH REPLY.

The British reply profoundly regretted Japanese interpretation of the incident and stated that there was no unfriendly action whatsoever in the exercise of the right as a belligerent to search neutral shipping at sea. The British reply also stated that the German Government was making an organised attempt to secure return to Germany of German Mercantile Marine officers and men from America. So anxious was Germany for these men that they were being despatched by an expensive route across the Pacific via Japan and Siberia.

NINE GERMANS RELEASED.

The British Government knew that at least four parties of these men were due to leave America. Of the 50 Germans on the 'Asama Maru' 13 officers and eight technical ratings were removed, the remainder being allowed to proceed. Further correspondence indicated the British Government's intention while reserving all legal rights to release nine men.—Reuter.

Germans Removed From Portuguese Liner

CAPE TOWN, February 6.

Six German subjects suspected of hostile activities were removed from the Portuguese Liner "Nyassa" by a British warship which intercepted the Liner off the Cape Coast. The Germans were landed at Cape Town under guard.—Reuter.

When Huq Calls Bengal R. T. C.

CALCUTTA, Feb 6.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, left for Dacca by air this morning in connection with East Bengal Education Week commencing to-day.

The proposed Round Table Conference to be convened by Mr. Fazlul Huq for a settlement of the communal problem in Bengal is likely to be held on February 14 next.—United Press.

INDIGNATION IN NORWAY

Demand For Guarantees Against Attacks On Ships By Nazis

BR. LOSSES DURING WEEK-END

OSLO, Feb. 6.

The outburst of indignation at the Nazi sinking of Norwegian ships which has been shown in the last few days is intensified to-day.

One newspaper urges that Norway should take a strong line with Germany and it remarks that Norway should take the opportunity when trade relations between the two countries are discussed to secure guarantees against attacks on Norwegian ships.

LOSS OF "SPHINX"

LONDON, Feb. 6.

It is stated that the loss of the mine-sweeper "Sphinx" was more due to weather conditions than enemy action.

She was damaged but not sunk in last Saturday's air raid over the North Sea forty-nine of her crew are feared to have been lost.

British Steamer Mined And Sunk

Two members of the crew were killed when the London steamer "Portelet" (1.064 tons) was mined in North Sea this week-end. Nine survivors landed at an east coast port.—Reuter.

Cargo Ship Sunk

It was learned early to-day that the Canadian-Pacific cargo liner "Beaver Barin", 9,874 tons, has been sunk by enemy action.

It was first reported that she was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Atlantic but later it was learned that she was sunk off the South-west coast yesterday. She was registered in London and carries a crew of 70.

It is learned that some of the crew of the "Beaverburn" were picked up by another vessel. The number of casualties is not yet known.—Reuter.

EXCITING ENCOUNTER WITH U-BOAT

HALIFAX, February 6.

Passengers aboard an unarmed British liner just docked here described an exciting encounter with a U-boat and the sudden appearance of R.A.F. 'planes which probably damaged the submarine.

After leaving England the liner was damaged in shallow water and was forced to return to port. While on her way back with an escort of warships, a submarine appeared.

The passengers flocked to the deck and saw the submarine manoeuvring to launch torpedoes when two streaks swooped from the clouds and bombs crashed around the submarine which lurched and disappeared.—Reuter.

Neither Good Nor Bad

It is officially stated that sinkings due to enemy action during the week ended mid-night on Sunday were eight British merchant ships, representing 25,000 tons and six neutral ships with a tonnage of 17,500.

In official quarters, these figures are regarded as neither particularly good nor bad.

It is pointed out that since the beginning of the war, the average weekly tonnage gain by new construction and captures of German merchant ships and purchase of foreign ships amounts approximately to 20,000 tons.

It is estimated that 380,000 garments were distributed by the Royal Naval War Comforts Committee since the war began, apart from many thousands of games, books, magazines, cigarettes, etc.

In addition to the many Empire efforts, foreign countries, including the United States, were also contributing, and co-operation was established with similar movements through the Navy League.—Reuter.

ALLIES CLAIM MASTERY OVER SEA

PARIS, Feb. 5.

"Out of 55 German submarines which were put to sea at the beginning of the war at least 40 have been sunk," said M. Campinchi lecturing on the war at sea.

He added, "Faced by the strength of Allied squadrons the German fleet remains in shelter in its bases. It makes war by dropping mines and sinking merchant ships without warning. All this is vain. Mines are dredged and submarines sunk."

M. Campinchi spoke of the progress of French ship-building and said the destroyer "Terrible" had beaten all records with a speed of 45 knots.—Reuter.

NIZAM'S STATUS IN FREE INDIA

Hydari On "Indissoluble Ties Of State With Crown"

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Feb. 6.

"Our alliance with British Government has stood for two hundred years and the ties which bind us to the Crown are indissoluble. Hyderabad and the States always insisted that our relations are with the Crown in the United Kingdom and this fact has now been recognised, the high office of the Crown representative being symbolic of it. Any constitution for India, if it involved even in part, transference of those relations to any other authority, must necessarily require the assent of H. E. H. in so far as Hyderabad is concerned."

This observation was made by Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Executive Council in the course of his address to the Legislative Council to-day, referring to the suspension of Federation and the Viceroy's announcement regarding Dominion Status.

Continuing Sir Akbar said: "It applies no less to defence than other matters where powers have been handed over by the State to the Crown and in addition the general guarantee implicit in the alliance, certain specific military guarantees have been obtained in exchange for extensive territories."

Sir Akbar said, in 1935, the Nizam's Government insisted on a distinction being made between a State which accepted compensation and whose specific military guarantee accordingly lapsed and a State which did not accept any compensation for its ceded territories and whose specific military guarantee accordingly remained in force.

NIZAM'S CONTRIBUTION FOR WAR

At the outset, Sir Akbar reaffirmed Hyderabad's determination to assist the British Government in the prosecution of the war and said that the war and the distress in a few districts of the State afflicted with scarcity imposed considerable burdens on our finances. The total contribution for war purposes including relief amounts to sixteen and half lakhs and a monthly donation of one and half lakhs for the duration of the war. City conditions necessitated suspensions and remissions and loans to the extent of about rupees one crore and twenty lakhs from the beginning of last year while relief works amounting to 50 lakhs had been undertaken in areas affected by famine. Lifting burdens on poor had not been balanced by additional taxation as this was deemed hardship particularly to the middle classes in view of the increased cost of living, due to war.

The plan therefore of imposing income-tax has had to be postponed at present.

REFORMS AT WORK

Referring to the introduction of Reforms Sir Akbar said, "The preparation of all enactments and rules is progressing and the Franchise Committee is busy with details of the Franchise Electoral Machinery and delimitation, eventual creation of 16 district boards, 12 jagir and 'illaqa' boards and 100 municipal and town committees and 2,000 panchayats will be provided by these enactments besides Legislative Assembly itself six of whose members will be elected by three district municipal bodies."

Sir Akbar then made a brief review of some important activities undertaken in the direction of nation building including expansion of primary and vocational education in the State, rural reconstruction, industrial progress and cottage industries and said, "in constructive programme of its work, no less than its decisions on constitutional reforms Government has had in view, the betterment and welfare of its people and maintenance of progressive standards of administration conducted by an agency of its own services which continue to make these Dominions a self-governing entity."—A.P.

A view of the Tamil Nad Conference at Athur, Madras.

MUSIC AND DANCE GALORE

Packed and distinguished audiences enjoyed the variety entertainments presented by the School of Indian Music of Professor Deodhar at the Sir C. J. Hall on Friday and Saturday evening. The "select" items of dances and vocal and instrumental music entrusted to students reflected the efficiency of the training imparted to them. The co-operation of Miss Juthika Roy, Mr. Vishnupant Pagnis and other artistes contributed considerably to the success of the two days' programme.

Miss Juthika Roy was the centre of attraction on both days. Her sweet and highly trained voice and unostentatious but refined style rendered simple songs beautiful and inspiring and called forth encores. Her items demonstrated the distinction of the human art from its mechanical transcript. The item of Mr. Vishnupant Pagnis was another high-spot in Saturday's programme. His refined technique and devotional mood won the admiration of the audience.

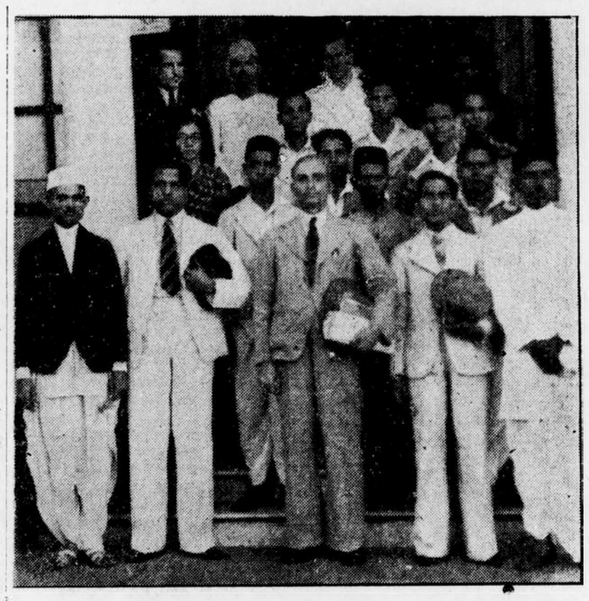
Miss Sheela Pandit on Friday and Miss Manoramabai Divgi on Saturday gave each an item of vocal music in their individual but pleasant style. Kumar Gandharv—the young but able exponent of classical music—earned the appreciation he deserves. The slow tempo and the accompaniments of sarangi and mridanga rendered the "Dhrupad Gayan" by Miss Ansuya Kulkarni, Miss Prabhavati Padhye and Miss Lalita Parulkar an interesting variety. Folk-music was a novel feature of the second day's programme. Miss Tara Wagle gave one song with the fervour of folk-art. Two others came each from Miss Krishna Ganguli and Master Chandrashekhar Rele in a duet and from Miss Lalita Parulkar.

Miss Vijaya Honavarkar executed two dances with facile and graceful movements and struck an interesting note in the "Marwari Ghumar dance" by interposing lines of a song between dance-mvements. Mr. Ratikant Arya gave expositions of the South Indian Kathak style with appropriate and vigorous movements, which the musicians at times found difficult to adjust themselves to. Mr. Babulal Kathak's item in the traditional Kathak style was a contrast to the present-day sophisticated tendencies of dance and therefore appeared strange to some people. Miss Sunanda Vijaykar's "Basant Nritya" was a delightful item. Miss Leela Kanade and Miss Sunanda Vijayakar introduced "Megh Nritya" with rhythmic and delicate movements. Mr. Navin Desai joined them a little later and developed the theme with forceful and expressive technique.

Instrumental music was represented by tabla tarang, sitar and mandolin and other popular instruments.

A small section of the audience on the second day gave a poor account of its appreciation of musical concerts by interfering with artistes and "supplementing the functions of musicians".

D.G.V.



Literacy Campaign teachers in the city honoured Messrs. K. T. Mantri and Telang, Special Officer and Superviser, on Monday evening.

BOSE AGAINST INDO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT

Wants People To Assert Themselves, If Leaders Fail

DUMKA (Santhal Parganas), Feb. 2.

Even if at the Ramgarh Congress Session, the leaders having secured a majority, decided upon a settlement with the British Government, he would not take the decision as emanating from the Congress, observed Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, addressing a large gathering at the Fraser Ground yesterday. The meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Lambodar Mukherjee, Secretary of the Santhal Parganas District Congress Committee, was attended by a representative gathering of Santals, Paharias, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians.

Requesting the people to be ready for a struggle for Purna Swaraj, Mr. Bose said that if the Congress leaders failed to give a right lead to the country it would be the duty of ordinary soldiers fighting for freedom to go ahead. He was uptil now not definite as to who would give the lead, whether Gandhiji, the Working Committee or the people.

A compromise reached between the British Government and Indians would not remove the miseries of the countrymen. It might, however, Mr. Bose stated, place a little power in the hands of a few. They had seen how deplorable the state of Congress Ministries had been, and this was not because they were inefficient, but because they were not vested with real power. This was an opportune moment for India to press for independence, and no compromise could save the situation.

Speaking about himself, Mr. Bose said that he had been marked a rebel for his outspokenness. In fact, he was in no way against the Congress, nor had he ceased to be a Congressman.—A.P.

Liquor Permits Must Be Signed

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

As a safeguard against the misuse of foreign liquor permits, which may be lost or mislaid, permit holders in Bombay are requested by the Commissioner of Excise to sign their names monthly in the account sheet attached to the permit. During February the signature should be made along the first blank line now available before the next purchase is made. From March onwards the signature should be made along the first blank line available at the beginning of each month's account.

Vendors have been directed to see that permits are signed every month before issuing supplies.

Protest Against E. P. Tax

All City Markets Closed

Trade Centres Present Deserted Appearance Due To Hartal

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

All the speculative markets and organisations of big business in Bombay, observed, a hartal on Tuesday, as a mark of protest against the Excess Profits Tax Bill.

The noise and din which is so usual a feature of the Share Bazaar was completely absent and only a few merchants, walked listlessly about the deserted trading hall

This hartal was somewhat different from others in that a casual visit to the markets and thoroughfares in the city would disclose nothing unusual.

But when one entered the Sheikh Memon Street, the heart of the city's riches, the difference became at once noticeable.

All the leading firms of Jewellers and bullion dealers had their shutters down. The dark and narrow allies of the Mulji Jetha Market, usually so crowded with customers were deserted and the gateways remained locked. N. business was transacted at the Bombay Bullion Exchange.

The East India Cotton Association remained closed and the liftmen enjoyed a well deserved holiday. Even the Mahajan Association, forgetting its age long dispute with her taller rival, had suspended its business.

Among other Associations which observed a hartal were the Bombay Commission Agents' Association, the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association, the Hindustan Native Merchants' Association, the Sugar Merchants' Association, The Silk Merchants' Association, the Mill Gin Store Merchants' Association, The Bombay Grain and Seeds Association and the Bombay Shroff Association.

But all the individual shops and even some retail markets such as the Mangaldas Market and the Swadeshi Market did business as usual.

IN LINE WITH OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Metal Exchange Association and the Indian Insurance Association have joined the Hartal along with the various other associations of the City to protest against the introduction of the new Excess Profits Bill in the Central Legislative Assembly today.

The All-India Marwari Federation, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and the Bombay Shroff Association have sent telegrams to the Finance Department of the Government of India protesting against the new impost.

The Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd., states:

It should be remembered that even if the British Government tax the British public heavily during this war, practically the major portion of Britain's war expenses will also be made in the United Kingdom itself, so that the tax-paying public in that country has far greater opportunities of making huge profits. Besides, the fact that England is one of the richest countries in the world, while India ranks amongst the poorest, should not be lost sight of.

My Board further wish to point out that although there was steep rise in prices during the first few months, there has been almost as sudden a fall during the last fortnight. Those, therefore, who had made some little profits during the rise have since lost most of the amount and only a very small percentage of the profits has actually percolated to the masses. Hence the imposition of the proposed tax will have disastrous consequences on Indian commodity prices.

Calcutta Markets Observe Hartal

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association the share market remained closed to-day as a protest against the Excess Profits Tax Bill which will be introduced in the Central Assembly to-day.

The Iron merchants of Calcutta have also closed their shops today as a protest against the Bill.—United Press.

Diamond Merchants' Protest To Govt.

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

Mr. Nathalal Parikh, president of the Diamond Merchants' Association, Bombay, has to-day sent the following telegram to the Secretary, Finance Department of the Government of India:

"Our Association strongly protests against the proposed Excess Profits Tax Bill. It has profoundly shocked the commercial community and is greatly detrimental to the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country. The Association requests the Government to drop the measure totally."—United Press.

Memon Chamber' Protest

The Committee of the Memon Chamber of Commerce, passed the following resolution at its meeting held on January 31:—"The Government of India's proposed Tax on Excess Profit will inflict heavy losses on India's Trades and Industries. As compared with the Industries of the other parts of the British Empire the Indian Industries are still in a stage of infancy and as such, the proposed heavy Tax will retard their progress and the Industrialist will not exploit fresh fields of Industries. The Trade and Industries of India have suffered much during the past few years and moreover, only five months have passed since the declaration of War and hence in such a state of affairs, this Chamber does not see necessity of such a heavy Tax and strongly protests against the levy thereof."

Mysore Loses Rs. 50,000 Due To Prohibition

(From A Correspondent.)

MYSORE, Feb. 5.

The Mysore Government have faced a loss of half-a-lakh of rupees in their excise income in 1939-40 due to their policy of planned Prohibition. Mysore has now an acreage of 84,114 producing 11,223 bales of 400 lbs. each. Recently the Mysore Iron and Steel Works have been making spare parts for their own use and also for the Mysore Paper Mills and other industrial concerns. Some work in this direction is also being done in the Electrical Factory.

At a meeting of the Industrial Research Bureau Sub-Committee of the Board of Industries and Commerce, several Sub-Committees were constituted for examining in detail the various raw materials and semi-finished goods that the industrial concerns were importing and reporting on the possibilities of procuring or manufacturing them locally.

KARACHI: The Public Works Department of the Sind Government has drawn up an important buildings programme at an estimated cost of about Rs. 50,00,000. The work on these will start shortly.

INDIAN TEXTILES FOR MALAYA

Boom Conditions Due To War And Boycott Of Japanese Goods

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail.)

The combined effect of the boycott of Japanese goods and some difficulty in obtaining prompt deliveries from Lancashire owing to the war should benefit the Indian Textile industry substantially, as more and more Indian, European and Chinese piece-goods dealers in Malaya are turning to India for supplies, according to the Straits Times.

Imports of textiles from India were already showing a substantial increase, —1,750,000 yards—1938 over the previous year, but the figures for 1939, when they are available, will show a still large increase.

The increase in Indian textile business would have been still greater, but for the big rise in prices in India.

But the increase in the selling price of Indian piece-goods in this country has still not gone up in proportion to the increase in India, because of existing stocks and forward contracts.

The average increase in price since the war is about 20 to 25 per cent. locally. Prominent among the qualities imported from India are grey, bleached, woven and dyed.

India is also producing more and more printed stuff and it is expected that, in due course, this will also find an increasing demand from Malaya.

The outbreak of the war caused a big demand, prices going up. There were adequate stocks and the demand declined in October.

Things have now begun to steady up, and the market expects few surprises.

Vice-Chancellor Visits Urdu School

POONA, Feb. 5.

Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University paid a visit this morning to the Poona Islamia Urdu School for boys and girls at Haroon Hall. He was received by Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, Chairman of the Schools Committee, and was taken round the classes by Munshi Abdus Subhan, Secretary, and Mr. D. M. Munshi, Head Master.—A.P.

PUNJAB ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS

In Honour Of Late R. B. Binda Saran

LAHORE, Feb. 6.

On account of the death, after protracted illness, of Rai Bahadur Binda Saran, a sitting member of the House, the Punjab Legislative Assembly, after adopting a condolence motion expressing sympathy with the bereaved family, adjourned for the day without transacting any business.

The motion was moved by Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Leader of the House, and supported by Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Opposition, and Sardar Santokh Singh, Leader of the Independent Party.—United Press.

"Exempt Kirpan" From Operation Of Arms Act"

SUKKUR, Feb. 5.

A resolution requesting the Sind Government to exempt "kirpan" from the operation of the Indian Arms Act, was adopted at a big "Dewan" of the Sikhs held in Sukkur, which opined that the present restriction on the carrying of "kirpan" in Sind operates very harshly on and interferes with the religious sentiments of the Sikhs who have all along been "unflinchingly loyal to the Crown"

The Sikh "Dewan" also requested the Government to withdraw all the cases of arrests in connection with the "kirpan" in the last communal riots in Sukkur.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—That's Better Directions Than You Usually Get When Motoring By BUD FISHER

I THINK WE'RE LOST! I WONDER WHERE WE ARE?
LOOK OUT, JEFF!
OH-ER-EXCUSE ME, MAM! WE'RE LOST! CAN YOU TELL US THE SHORTEST WAY TO TOWN?
YEH, WHY-DON'T YOU GO STRAIGHT DOWN THE HALL TO THE LIVING ROOM AND WHEN YOU COME TO THE PIANO TURN LEFT THROUGH THE SOUTH WALL?
THANKS, MAM!

Linlithgow-Jinnah Correspondence

Limiting India's Right To Use Its Own Army? Story Of Viceroy's Refusal To Give Guarantees To League Leader's Demands

NEW DELHI, February 6.

MR. MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE HAS RELEASED TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR PUBLICATION THE FOLLOWING CORRESPONDENCE THAT HAS PASSED BETWEEN HIM AND HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY WITH REGARD TO ASSURANCES ASKED FOR ON BEHALF OF ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE:—

"ELUCIDATING POINTS IN DOUBT"

Letter from Mr. Jinnah to Lord Linlithgow, dated New Delhi, November 5, 1939:

Dear Lord Linlithgow,—I wish to thank you for giving me the interview on the 4th of November as you had promised in your letter of the 28th October wherein you stated that you will be glad at some suitable moment to endeavour further to elucidate any points that there may be in doubt as desired by the resolution of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League of the 22nd of October.

In my interview with you on the 4th of November, the subject was fully discussed and now, as desired by Your Excellency, I am herewith submitting to you the following points for your consideration and early reply:—

(1) That so soon as circumstances may permit or immediately after the war, the entire problem of India's future constitution, apart from the Government of India Act, 1935, shall be examined and reconsidered 'de novo';

(2) That no declaration shall, either in principle or otherwise, be made or any constitution be enacted by His Majesty's Government or the Parliament without the approval and the consent of the two major communities of India, viz., the Mussalmans and the Hindus;

(3) That His Majesty's Government should try and meet all reasonable National demands of the Arabs in Palestine;

(4) That the Indian troops will not be used outside India against any Muslim Power or country.

I have already, in my interview, fully explained the reasons and the grounds in support of these points over and above of what is indicated in the statement of the 18th of September and the resolution of the 22nd of October of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, copies of which have already been sent to Your Excellency.

There is one more point which was mentioned in the statement of the Working Committee of the 18th of September, viz., the question of securing justice and fair-play to the Mussalmans in the Congress-governed provinces where even their elementary rights were being ruthlessly trampled upon; but as the Congress Ministries have gone out of office, I do not desire to say anything regarding this matter at present.

May I inform your Excellency that I am leaving for Bombay to-morrow morning.—Yours sincerely, M. A. JINNAH.

Letter from Lord Linlithgow to Mr. Jinnah dated New Delhi, November 7th, 1939:

Viceroy's Reply

Dear Mr. Jinnah, Many thanks for your letter of 5th November. I fully appreciate the importance of the points which you raise and I will not fail to let you have as early a reply as practicable.—Yours sincerely, Linlithgow.

Letter from Mr. Jinnah to Lord Linlithgow, dated Bombay November 18th, 1939:

Dear Lord Linlithgow,—Thank you for your letter of the 7th November, 1939. Since the receipt of your letter I have been pressed with inquiries from different parts of the country as to how and where we stand. Would you, therefore, mind if I were to publish my letter to Your Excellency, dated the 5th November and your letter under reply.—Yours sincerely, M. A. JINNAH.

Letter from Lord Linlithgow to Mr. Jinnah dated Viceroy's Camp, November 26th|27th, 1939:

Plea For Postponement

Dear Mr. Jinnah,—Thank you for your letter of the 18th November. I quite understand your anxiety to publish your letter to me of the 5th November and my acknowledgement of it. I should welcome it if you could postpone publication for, say, another ten days, as I am anxious that the interval between publication by you and my reply (which naturally must take some little time to prepare as I have to consult His Majesty's Government) should be as short as possible. But if you feel that it is essential for you to publish without waiting so long, I can raise no objection, though I would ask you to be kind enough to let me know in advance the date you contemplate.—Yours sincerely, LINLITHGOW.

"Waiting For Reply"

Telegram from Mr. Jinnah, Bombay to Lord Linlithgow, New Delhi, dated the 29th November, 1939:

Hope my letter of 18th has reached Your Excellency. Am waiting for reply as soon as possible.

Telegram from Viceroy dated 29th November, 1939, to Mr. Jinnah, Bombay:

Many thanks for your Telegram of to-day. I hope you will by now have received my letter of 27th November, posted from Bahawalpur.—VICEROY.

Letter from Lord Linlithgow, to Mr. Jinnah dated Calcutta, December, 23rd, 1939:

VICEROY'S REPLY POINT BY POINT

Dear Mr. Jinnah.—I am now in a position to reply to your letter of November 5th, in which you submitted certain points for my consideration. You will, I am sure, appreciate that more than one of your questions, if considered in the light of all the implications involved in it, would raise issues affecting other communities in India, and that this correspondence between us would not be an appropriate medium for making pronouncements on them. But I hope that my answers, limited though their scope may be by this consideration, will none-the-less serve to remove your difficulties.

2. My answer to your first question is that the declaration I made with the approval of His Majesty's Government on October 18th last does not exclude examination of any part either of the Act of 1935 or of the policy and plans on which it is based.

WHY FEAR?

3. With reference to your second point, I can assure you that His Majesty's Government are not under any misapprehension as to the importance of the contentment of the Muslim community to the stability and success of any constitutional developments in India. You need therefore have no fear that the weight which your community's position in India necessarily gives their views will be underrated.

4. In framing their policy for Palestine, His Majesty's Government have endeavoured to meet all reasonable Arab demands, and they continue to be fully alive to the importance of that issue.

"TERMS TOO WIDE"

5 Finally you asked for an assurance that Indian troops will not be used outside India against any Muslim Power or country. This question is fortunately hypothetical, since His Majesty is not at war with any Muslim Power. You will appreciate, however, that it is impossible to give a guarantee in terms so wide as those of your letter, which would have the effect of limiting India's right to use its own Army in its own Defence in circumstances which cannot now be foreseen; in the present situation, however, as you are aware, every precaution has been taken by His Majesty's Government at the instance of the Government of India to ensure that Muslim feeling in India on this matter is fully respected.—Yours sincerely, LINLITHGOW.

Letter from Mr. Jinnah to Lord Linlithgow, dated New Delhi 6th February 1940:—

Dear Lord Linlithgow,—I am herewith sending a copy of the Working Committee's resolution passed on the 3rd of February, 1940, regarding the correspondence that has passed between Your Excellency and myself for your consideration. — Yours sincerely, (Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.

WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

The following is the resolution of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, dated February 3rd:—

"The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League considered the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Jinnah, the President, and His Excellency the Viceroy, ending with his final reply dated 23rd December, 1939.

The Committee is of the opinion that the reply of His Excellency is not satisfactory as certain important points still require further clarification and elucidation. The Committee, therefore, empowers the President to place the views of the Working Committee before His Excellency and request him to reconsider the matter regarding the assurances asked for in the resolutions of the Working Committee dated 18th September and 22nd October, 1939, and thereby remove all doubts and apprehensions from the mind of Muslim India.—A.P.

WOUNDED VICTIMS PROGRESSING WELL

300 Tribal Bandits At Lakki

BANNU, Feb. 5.

Lieutenant R. D. Russ, M. E. S., Assistant Garrison Engineer, and Sergeant Bye, Royal Signals, who had been killed by tribal bandits on Saturday morning, were buried last evening with military honours.

Major R. M. Lunt, Royal Signals, Mr. Mukanlal. M. B. E., Assistant Garrison Engineer, and the other victim of the raid are said to be progressing well in the Military Hospital They have been declared to be out of danger by the hospital authorities.

A report was received at the headquarters in Bannu last night that a party of about 300 tribal bandits had been seen near Lakki, twenty-seven miles off Bannu. Four armoured cars with a party of the Frontier Constabulary in two motor lorries were immediately sent to Lakki. The night, however, passed off peacefully.—United Press.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Art Exhibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last year Mr. Khandalawala wrote a letter explaining how he tried to modernise the outlook of the many committees of the Bombay Art Society, and how things were taking a happy turn due to the healthy influence of the new Director of the J. J. School of Art

This year he is not interested in the modernistic tendencies, but has great concern in what I should understand as the metaphysics of Indian art. He is anxious to guide the movement of the revival of Indian styles by introducing new men in the Judging Committee.

A whole generation of archaeologist-cum-metaphysical art critics have ruined art activity in Bengal; the brilliant school of Dr. Avanindranath Tagore accepted the slogans of symbolism, spirituality and hypocrisy started by Havel and Koomarswami. A healthy growth was withered and the cause of the revival of Indian styles was sacrificed to metaphysics. Two fellows are being recommended by Mr. Khandalawala to judge art in the Bombay Art Society; both are non-artist metaphysicians, who wrote of the art of Bombay without knowing anything of what they wrote. Praise one and hit out the other was all their logic. To-day Mr. Khandalawala is doing nothing else. His is a pathological case. He is suffering from Sher-Gil-phobia. Much as any artist would admire the cunning of her drawings Miss Sher Gil cannot be held out as the only model exponent of art in India except by a metaphysician gone astray.

The artist, of to-day, even if he happens to sty in Girgaum or Kalbadevi, has to remember the material needs of his class. Work in Western as well as in the Eastern styles has to be produced and the Bombay Art Society has to exhibit it. The exhibition is a place of showing and selling art. The Bombay Art Society is not an academy. Even if the Society has and insists on standards, they have to be eclectic. The Society cannot afford much metaphysics or ideologies if the poor artist refuses to listen to pedantic dogma. Ideologies, however perfect, have no material value until they are properly related to local condition. The poor local artist will not merely feed on ideologies; given scope and greater responsibility, he will come out of his shell. With the coming of popular government we discovered people, who could shoulder work of responsible ministers. Same is true of the artist.

Ask the artist to judge for himself. Set him free from the lure of prizes. Abolish prizes and the artist will give up imitating mannerisms, he will paint to please himself. There will be a magic change. The Society can help artists by buying their pictures. These pictures will form the gallery of the town.

Work from the West and East can be invited to be shown in the Bombay Art Society. That will help the local art student to emulate the most modern standards in art.

Non-artists should never aspire to direct and dictate to artists any manner, style or ideals. Whether the Indian artist should adopt Western or Eastern styles is an affair entirely for the artist to choose. The sweet oil lamp for the Indian, the electric bulb for the American, is as foolish a motto as the Sher Gilian for the Indian Persian for the Irani, etc. Such queer suggestions can come only from the non-artist. The Bombay Art Society primarily exists to help the poor artist. The artist pays for the publicity he gets. The artist is perhaps more keenly watching and knows what is best for himself.—Yours, etc.

N. M. KELKAR.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

THE SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION, Poona, says:—"When we found that the municipality was not moving as quickly as it ought to have done our union and not Mr. Bholes' gave a fifteen days notice to the municipality that the workers would go on strike from the 1st of February in case their demand for war allowance was not acceded to by that time"

H. M. C., answering Mr. Karl Khandalawala, says:—"If you are to have pure Indian Art to-day you must shut your young artists up in a colony, you must not allow them to be contaminated, they must have no knowledge of the world apart from India. How can you do this? Indians who paint in the manner of their forefathers are merely copyists, they cannot be creative or true artists for they do not really know life as it was centuries ago but they do know life as it is to-day, they know the struggle of the East and West the fight for political power, the emancipation of Indian women in one word they know the influence of the world outside India. It is not the fault of the painters that they are no longer purely Indian in outlook. It is the fault of science, for the speed of life to-day has made the world a smaller place and so the minds of artists must be international. There were two great schools of painting in Europe, the early Italian and the Dutch but the painters of modern Europe cannot dwell on these, they must be progressive for art is creative it must look forward not back, and this is what India will inevitably have to do whether she likes it or not."

Delay In Justice

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—The Bangi of the Khairuddin Mosque, Lal Bagh, Bombay, had filed in 1936 a defamation suit against Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan for some statement published in his paper, the "Hilal", against the complainant. This case was decided only the other day by Mr. I. S. Haji after more than three years. Without going into the merits of the case I simply want to know the reason for this inordinate delay in administering justice. This is not the only case of its kind. In all the criminal courts you will find such cases as are pending for two, three or more years. Surely this state of affairs is not in the best interests of justice. From my own personal experience I can say that there are various reasons why delay occurs. A great deal of the time of the court is taken up by the pleaders in getting their cases transferred to some future dates with mutual consent of the pleaders of the parties but to the great detriment of clients. Sometimes a complaint is entertained, but after a lapse of one or two years, the man is asked to go to a civil court for the redress of his wrong. I think the work of mere taking of new dates which are given at random for on numerous occasions the cases are not reached at all on those dates, should be entrusted to the Registrar or some other authority who should also be entrusted with the work of going through the complaints first, for there are many complaints which prove to be "frivolous" after the lapse of several months and dismissed. If something of this type is done, the valuable time of the court will not be wasted and people will be getting justice at least within six months after the filing of the complaint.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Bombay.

Olympic Games

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Indian Olympic Games will be held in Bombay, at the Brabourne Stadium, between the 5th and the 11th of the next month. All lovers of sport in general and students in particular will be interested, and rightly too, in the event. It is for the first time that these games are being staged in our city. It is very essential that our youngsters should witness these sports and see the pick of our Indian athletes in action. From enquiries made at different schools, I learn that no facilities are likely to be given to the students to see these games. The Bombay Students' Athletic Association, which displays so much enthusiasm at the time of the Pentangulars, also seems to have done nothing. I therefore appeal to the heads of schools and colleges to make all the necessary arrangements to enable students to be present at the Stadium on the occasion of our national sports.—Yours, etc.,

K. A. L.

Bombay, 4.
Jan. 30.

TWO SIND CONGRESS M.L.A.'s TO RESIGN?

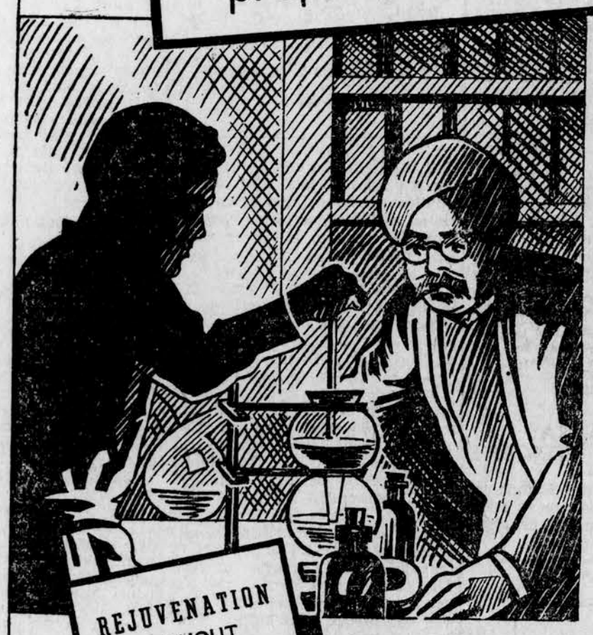
Emergent Meeting Of P.C.C. On February 10

KARACHI, Feb. 6.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani and Mr. C. T. Valecha, members of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly, informed the "United Press" that they had decided to resign the membership of the Assembly, as, according to them no useful purpose would be served by remaining in the Assembly under the present circumstances when no alternative Ministry could be formed in Sind.

An emergent meeting of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee has been called on February 10 to consider the resignations.—United Press.

"THEY THOUGHT OF EVERYTHING when they prepared Kiran-Jawani (The Ray of Youth)"



REJUVENATION WITHOUT Grafting of Animal Glands or Serum Injections

HUMAN BODY

CANNOT BE REPAIRED IN PARTS. IT MUST BE TREATED AS A WHOLE. THIS IS WHAT THEY CALL "REJUVENATION"

Attempts at rejuvenation date back to the time when Pope Innocent VIII had the blood of three young men transfused into his veins. He died after the operation. Later on, Brown Sequard injected a fresh testicular extract into himself and thought he was rejuvenated. He became famous, but he died shortly afterwards. Thereafter Steinach attempted to establish that not the testes, but the ligature of its duct, stimulated the gland. He experimented on many old men with results which were doubtful. Still later on Vornaff transplanted testes from Chimpanzees (African Apes) in permaturely old or old men. These operations did show good results though only temporarily.

Later tests have proved the futility and inadvisability of all such attempts, viz:—transplanation of secretions or glands by injections or by oral administration, which cannot be thought of without considering the subsequent process of degeneration of such secretions and glands taking place in the human organism. A transplanated animal gland does not remain in a human being without undergoing a process of degeneration. It does, at first free certain secretions stimulating the organism, but later on it passes into a stage of putrefaction and contaminates the system. The system only adjusts itself, with a certain amount of weakening resistance, to normal, and the absorbtion of the gland is then completed. The short lived rejuvenation leaves the person worse than ever.

It has been proved that human organism cannot accept, glandular transplanation, not only of animals, but even of human beings, except in very rare circumstances, for example, in the case of twins or very close relatives like sons or daughters. If, for example, by suture of the vessels, blood begins to circulate again in a transplanted kidney, taken from another person, the organ immediately begins to secrete urine. It behaves normally for sometime. After a few weeks, however, albumin and then blood appear in the urine and a disease similar to nephritis rapidly brings on atrophy of the kidney. But on the other hand, if the grafted organ comes from the very individual, its functions are permanently established.

There is another aspect of the same problem. Abnormally active functioning of a single organ in a worn out senile organism is dangerous An organ which is submitted to over-activity, and abnormal stimulation wears out more quickly, if the rest of the organism does not cope with it. The artificially made "Young" old men, who play tennis and dance like young men, are internally undergoing a dangerous process. They may suddenly die of heart-failure.

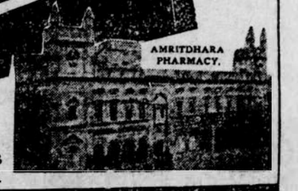
What is needed is such medicines which vitalize the whole system and help in imparting natural health. Natural health means rivival of all your natural and normal energy, activity and strength. It comes from the equilibrium of the nervous system, uniformity, of the elements of the body, harmonious vitality of all the organs and natural resistance against degeneration.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES OF KIRAN-JAWANI

Kiran Jawani is the result of over 20 years of laborious research, carried out by a person, who has by his genius and industry made a name India, a name which inspires faith in the heart of millions: Pt. Thakar Datta Sharma Vaidya of Amritdhara fame. In the preparation of Kiran Jawani extracts of such rare herbs are used which easily absorb into the system and tone up all organs and ductless glands of the body. They are compounded with proved tonics, like Silajit and Iron compounds, also precious stones and Musk, Amber, reduced Silver, Gold, etc. It has ingredients which have the property to regulate the functions of the stomach, liver, and intestines. It also vitalises and normalises the kidneys, spleen and the heart and it contains Ayurveda's choicest herbs, which give natural and nutritive stimulation to the withering diseased tissues and vital cells of the body. It has in it constituents which enrich the natural and chemical composition of the blood serum, which is the direct source of nourishment to all the ductless glands—the thyroid, the pituitary, the pancreas, the renal, the prostate and others, so also the vital glands and organs and the production of hormones and grandular secretions. Kiran Jawani is rich with ingredients which energise the nerves and nourish the brain. It works at the same time as a builder of body muscles, tissues and bones and invigorates the same by vital inner nutrition.

Price :—For 100 pills Rs. 4/-/-
Special quality Rs. 12/-/-

Kiran Jawani



AMRITDHARA PHARMACY.

AMRITDHARA BUILDINGS
AMRITDHARA ROAD, AMRITDHARA P. O. LAHORE.

KJ

Write for Free Book THE MODERN MAN & WOMAN

KiranJawani
(Rs. 4 for 100 Pills & Re. 1 for 24 Pills.)
Can be obtained direct from :—
AMRITDHARA, LAHORE.
OR
from our Chief agents at :—
Calcutta
Vasudeva Ltd., Grand Hotel Arcade.
Bombay
Chiman Lall P Shah Princess Street.
Delhi
Bihari Lall Ghasi Ram Khari Baoli.
Lucknow
Raj Zinat Works Abbot Road.

BE NATURAL & ENJOY THE BOUNTIES OF NATURE

WELL DRESSED MEN

THE LAWYER

The masterly logic which wins his cases and brings him fat retainers is revealed in this intimate glimpse. Though all the Court sees is an immaculate shirt and collar in a sober black stripe, exactly the same treatment extends to his "briefs". The cool smoothness of "Lustalin" in both garments keeps him comfortable in the hottest day—or argument.

LUSTALIN and Firefly SHIRTINGS

Well-Dressed Men Also Wear

HANAVA and Riviera Featherweight UNCRUSHABLE COTTON Suitings

Look for these trade marks on the selvedge

Many new 1940 designs at all good cloth dealers.

BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC MILLS MADRAS

SORE THROAT

Rub this powerful ointment on throat and cover with warm flannel. Works like a poultice, while its vapours which you inhale soothe the irritated membranes.

VICKS VAPORUB

Provincial Hockey

Lusitanians Leave Championship

B. B. & C. I. SHOW WELL WITH IMPROVED SIDE

Two games were decided in the Provincial Hockey Championship on Tuesday. Poona United and Khatau Sports, who drew at their first meeting, were concerned in the early game of the afternoon. In a poor game Poona United won by three goals to one. Poona will have to improve vastly if they have any ambitions in this tournament.

The second game was a sparkling encounter. Here a big crowd of Lusitanian supporters were disappointed to see their favourites side go down by the odd goal in three, the victors being the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The Lusitanians were not disgraced and a draw, a lot of people considered would have been a fairer index of the game.

Page, Almeida and McHugh were the big guns of the Railway side. Norman Fernandes did his very best to stop the elimination of his side. For the greater portion of the game he was a stalwart back. He showed in the closing that he was as capable in the forward line. The Lusitanians' only goal came of his stick, and with a little bit of luck he would have netted the equaliser as well.

POONA WIN.

A lot of scrappy hockey was witnessed in the first half of the early game and there was little to choose between Poona United and Khatau Sports.

The visiting side, took the lead, a short corner seven minutes before half-time was converted by A. R. Sheikh, the Poona right back.

Khatau Sports should have drawn level immediately on resumption, Phillips, the right wing-man wasting a fine opening. At the other end Jhuman mishit in the Khatau striking circle with only Lopez in goal to beat. The defaulter made amends in a few minutes, when, with a nice bit of dribbling he bettered the defence and netted smartly.

Khatau Sports fought back and Ullal, the centre-forward, reduced the lead. They continued to press and two good chances came the Bombay sides way. They wasted these.

Before the close it was Poona United again and Shah, the inside left took the visitors tally to three. The game closed with Poona holding the Khatau Sports in their area.

Teams:

Poona United: Mithu; Sheikh and Adalge, Telgoo, Khan and Angirwala; Pillay, Fonseca, Jhuman, Shah and Bala.

Khatau Sports Club: Lopez; Michael and Gaffoor; D'Mello, Benny and D'Silva, Rao, Phillips Narain, Adam and Gabriel.

SECOND GAME.

The B. B. and C. I. found the net early in game, an infringement by the striker disallowed the point. The Railway continued to worry the Lusitanian defence. From a 25-bully they moved into the "D", where Webber shot wide. A hard effort from the same forward was saved by Leo Pinto. A foul in the circle relieved pressure. Two dangerous raids by the Lusitanians were checked. The B. B. and C. I. advanced again, a movement between Webber—Travao—Webber and McHugh ended in the last named scoring with a shot well off the ground. Page the Railway pivot, was proving a great half back at this juncture.

LUSI'S UNLUCKY.

The Lusitanians had no luck at a point midway through this period. With the attack all assembled in the Railway circle three of their forwards mishit when presented a shooting opportunity. The B. B. and C. I. had greater bad fortune in the next minute. Almeida after beating the backs and getting round the goal-keeper, who had left his charge, pushed the ball wide. Two short corners did not benefit the Lusitanians. Norman Fernandes cleverly held up McHugh and Almeida when getting through for the Railway.

A further two chances were wasted, McHugh and M. D 'Souza of the B. B. and C. I. and Lusitanians respectively were guilty. The interval came with the Railway still up a point.

PINTO SAVES.

Leach was called upon to save in the first minute after play was resumed. He intercepted at the cost of a long corner, which was cleared. Leo Pinto, the other end, definitely saved his side in the eighth minute when he saved a head-high shot. Another save came from Leo, when Webber tried to put a short corner to account. M. D'Souza and Rosario were found wanting when a nice pass reached them well up in the Railway area. The Lusitanians were dangerous now. But, it was the B. B. and C. I. who lost a positive setter. This time McHugh was guilty. The Lusitanians failed to maintain pressure and the Railway were more in the picture. A short spell of good attacking by the Lusitanians bore no fruit.

A SECOND GOAL.

A ball going out from a drive, from mid-field saw the Lusitanian's goal-keeper run well away from his charge to stop the ball to save time. The clearance was intercepted by Almeida, who gave it to McHugh. The latter ran through the back. Leo Pinto had not got back to his charge and an easy goal to the B. B. and C. I. was scored.

The Lusitanians tried hard in the closing stages. Great hockey followed, but it had come late. Norman Fernandes, however, reduced the lead with a brilliant goal.

Teams:—

B. B. and C. I. Railway: Leach; Alexander and Pereira; Heredia, Page and D'Souza; Travao, Webber McHugh, Almeida and Woodcock.

Lusitanians "B":—L. Pinto, N. Fernandes and J. Fernandes; C. D'Costa, J. Pinto and V. D'Souza; D. Dhima, A. Braganza A. Fernandes, M. D'Souza and F. Rosario.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

B.P.H.A. ground—5-15 p.m. G. I. P. Railway vs. Elphinstone and Law College.

WORLD OF SPORT: HOME AND ABROAD

Inter-Varsity Cricket Final Again!

(BY LOOKER-ON.)

The Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Velkar Cup Tournament Committee have ventured to reply to my change after long deliberations. They have accused me of rushing to point without ascertaining facts. They contend that they were not responsible for holding up the final match in the Inter-University Tournament for two days. They blame the Bombay Cricket Association for their neglect in not arranging for a ground before inviting the Mysore team to Bombay. They further deny that the Hindu Gymkhana authorities had requested them to give up the ground for the day. They declare that they had accommodated the B. C. A. last year but were not prepared to do so again, lest they were shown up for "debility".

SIMPLE FACT.

I appreciate the reasons advanced by the correspondents. I agree that the B. C. A. should have arranged for the ground beforehand. I believe they relied too much on the sporting spirit of our local cricketers to accommodate them. I understand, on further enquiries, that they not only offered the Grant Medical College Gymkhana ground in exchange but agreed to pay Rs. 25 to the Tournament Committee for their expenses. Mut the simple fact stands out that the Tournament Committee refused to accommodate the visitors.

SPORTING SPIRIT.

It is not denied by the correspondent that theirs is a sectarian tournament, restricted to the Pathare-Prabhu community of the city. The match in question was also a petty affair, in comparison with the Varsity engagement. The participants in the local competition would not have lost anything, but gained much in public estimation, by accommodating the University authorities. Instead of being accused of "debility," whatever that may mean, they would have been held up for the sporting spirit. I feel sorry that they failed to realise its true import. I would like to know from them what impression the visitors carried away from Bombay.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT

The twenty-third Symphony Orchestra concert on evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall had the distinction of playing the suite of Dr. W. Lovelock, D. Mus. (London) under his own baton and of presenting Miss J. Bennett, soprano, in an excellent programme.

Mozart's "symphony in 'D'" known as Haffner Symphony as it was composed on the marriage of the daughter of a Mayor of that name, was played by the orchestra once more, and the present rendering seemed to be a distinct improvement on the former given some time ago. This comparatively early symphony composed before his Mannheim experiences is no indication of his full powers in the line of instrumental music, though it does embody his characteristic delicate artistic perception and his gift of technique and general facility. The second movement, the Audante, was really beautiful and well executed, Miss Julia Bennett's singing of the Aria from Verdis "Aida" was a great attempt; undoubtedly she has an excellent soprano, and is a promising singer whose voice will go much further when mature.

Dr. Lovelock's suite for orchestra, rather modern in design and tone, was well rendered by the orchestra—in fact it might have been composed for them, particularly the final waltz movement. We look forward to Dr. Lovelock's pianoforte recital next Monday.

Leken's "Adagio for Strings" opened the second half of the programme, followed by Miss Bennett whose voice was heard to greater advantage in her songs from Schubert and Beck, with an encore from Schumann.

Borodin's "Polovtsian Dances" from "Prince Igor" brought the programme to a conclusion; played by the symphony orchestra for the first time it was carried through by the competent direction of Mons. Jules Craen, ably assisted by the leader, Mr. Mehli Mehta. The brass deserves a word of praise for the improvement it has shown in coming up to the standard of the rest of the orchestra.

Ninth India Olympic Games

ALL SET FOR THE 1940 SPORTS FESTIVAL

Patiala Nagar was buzzing with activity when our correspondent called at Bombay's sports village on Tuesday. The cream of the Indian athletic world were arriving and taking up residence. Representatives from all provinces and several states were seen all busy discussing the sports festival before them. Performances of representatives were being tallied and compared, and the chances of various competitors was debated. Managers and coaches could be seen putting their heads together and last moment training schemes decided upon.

Great rivalry there is to be, and Bombay are fortunate to have in their midst this huge contingent of perfect men who have specialised in some department of sport and are ready to give of their best for the honour of sport alone. Here comes the greatness of the Olympic ideal. These athletes have given much of their time and have attained a pitch of perfection just to vie in healthy rivalry. There is no prize for them, but they are happy that they are doing there best and are the advocates for a strong and healthy nation. Seeing the keenness of these Indian athletes is a feast in itself, and augurs well for India if the infection of attaining perfection can spread. Our athletes may not have reached World standards, they are certainly forging ahead. What a group of youth can do in one sphere, others can do likewise in different walk of life particularly suitable to each one.

Our athletic visitors interviewed, all expressed gratification at Bombay's initiative as regards the putting up a centre where all the competitors participating in the Ninth Indian Olympic Games will be camped together in the greatest comfort.

Athletes shortly after their arrival visited the Brabourne Stadium the venue of the Games and a critical inspection of the track jumping pits, etc., was made. Satisfaction was generally expressed, though, there is some criticism of the lay out of the running track. Some feel the bends have been laid wrong. If this is so, consultations are to take place before Friday and things will be put right on the advice of experts now present in Bombay.

Seats in the Stadium for Friday, Saturday and Sunday are being fast sold and those, who have not yet made up their mind, had better make the decision to witness India's biggest sports' show which is only held once in four years.

WEIGHT LIFTING.

A start was made in the Weight Lifting contest on Tuesday, the Feather-Weight section being decided Bengal produced the first winner.

Results:—

Feather-Weight:—S. K. Nair (Bengal) 1; N. B. Varma (Bihar) 2; Amir Ali (Punjab) 3; Wilfred Poole (Punjab) 4. Press: 150 lbs., Snatch:—150; Clean-Jerk:—195 lbs—Aggregate foundage 495 lbs.

THURSDAY'S FIXTURES.

5—6 p.m. Weight Lifting Tournament.

9—11 p.m. Dance and Music Recitals.

THURSDAY'S RIXTURES.

1—2-30 p.m. I. O. A. Council Meeting.

8-30 p.m. Officials Meeting at Patiala Nagar.

9-15—10-15 p.m. Dance Recitals.

10-15 p.m. Opening Ceremony of Art Olympiad.

10-30—11-30 p.m. Music Recitals.

Azim (left) who lost to Bobb (right) in the Singles of the Western India Tennis Championships.

High Court

INSOLVENCY PETITION DISMISSED

What amounts To Notice Of Suspension Of Payment?

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Somjee).

Re. Ahmedalli Lookmanji..... Debtor.

Popatlal Ghelabhai, a firm, Petitioning Creditors.

There were three decrees of the Court of Small Causes against the debtors. Consolidating the amounts due under the said decrees, the Chief Judge of that Court passed an Order on 20th December, 1939, whereby he ordered the debtor to pay a sum of Rs 500 by 10th January, 1940 and to pay the balance by monthly instalments of Rs. 200.

On 10th January, 1940, the debtor sent a cheque for only Rs. 50 and agreed to pay in monthly instalments of Rs 50. He admitted that he was "heavily involved" and further stated that "he will pay all his creditors by instalments convenient to him."

Counsel for the Petitioning Creditors argued that suspension of payment may arise even when part of the debts be paid. It was not necessary to prove that not a single pie had been paid.

On the other hand, counsel for the debtor argued that mere inability to pay is not suspension of payment.

JUDGE'S REMARKS.

In the course of the hearing his lordship remarked that suspension involves the idea of non-payment to the general body of creditors and not merely to one single creditor. On oral evidence in Court and on examination of the books of the debtor, His Lordship came to the conclusion that even after the alleged notice of suspension, the debtor had been making small payments to his creditors almost daily in the ordinary course of business.

His lordship therefore held that the Petitioning Creditors had failed to prove an act of insolvency (by notice of suspension of payment by the debtors) within the meaning of S. 9 (g) of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act of 1909.

Mr. J. S. Khergamwalla instructed by Messrs. Phiroz B. Choksey and Co. appeared for the Debtor.

Mr. C. K Daphtary instructed by Messrs. Dorab and Co. appeared for the Petitioning Creditors.

DEPORTED PERSON'S PETITION

Order Under Foreigners' Act Challenged

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court heard the petition of Habib Gul Azizkhan, to set aside an order of deportation passed against him in 1935 under the Foreigners' Act.

After his deportation, the petitioner returned to British India and resided at Mumbra in Thana District to test the validity of the order. He was arrested for breach of the order and put up before the Thana Magistrate who ordered him to be released on bail. He now approached the High Court to challenge the order of deportation.

In support of his petition, he produced his birth certificate showing he was born at Thana and was not a foreigner, but a British Indian subject.

In opposing the petition, the Government Pleader said that the birth certificate was not correct and that the petitioner had stated before some police officers that he had come from Afghanistan.

Their lordships adjourned the hearing to take evidence of some persons whose affidavits had been put in.

ASIAN POLICY

Stands for Sound and Safe Investment

Life fund exceeds Rs. 75 lacs. | Total Claims paid exceed Rs. 41 lacs.

Business in force exceeds Rs. 3,90,00,000

Variety of Schemes to Suit All Persons

An Opportunity for Producers of Good Business.

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Asian Bldg. BOMBAY 1.

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA'S "LIVERCURE"

The Infalliable remedy for Infantile LIVER & SPLEEN COMPLAINTS.

Consultation in Person or by Post with details.

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS, 8, SALAI STREET, Mylapore, MADRAS.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Ten persons were arrested last night on charges of card gambling, following a raid carried out by the Anti-Gambling Squad in Masjid Lane, at Falkland Road.

Packs of cards as well as 837 were, it is alleged seized by the police.

Accused were placed before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, and were bailed out.

The Coroner recorded a verdict of suicide at the inquest on Ganesh Venkatesh Bhatt and Mariambai Samunderkhan (a 19 year-old married woman).

Bhatt was found lying unconscious in his room in Srimukh Sadan with the door bolted from inside. He died on his way to hospital on Sunday.

A bottle of some liquid smelling like opium was found in the room.

In the second case, the woman died by hanging herself with a rope on January 15 at her residence on Chinch Bunder Road.

DANGER OF SLEEPING ON ROADS

At the inquest on the body of Sajana Rawji (35), who was knocked down by motor car W/7467 at Church Street and died in hospital on January 24, the jury returned a verdict of death due to pneumonia which supervened while the man was under treatment in hospital.

By a majority of six to one the jury held that the man was accidentally run over by a motor car while sleeping on Church Street, Mazagaon.

One of the jurors was of opinion that the Police Commissioner should take steps to prevent people from sleeping on the roads.

NOT GUILTY.

J. S. Mhaskar, a clerk in the Burma Shell Oil Co., who had been arrested on May 25, last on a charge of committing theft of the Company's money, was acquitted by Mr. J. M Barot, at the Mazagaon Court, yesterday.

It was alleged that J. S. Mhaskar had stolen Rs. 340 belonging to the Wadi Bunder Installation Branch, where he was employed.

The magistrate found the accused not guilty.

EXTRADITED FROM MEERUT.

Two person who are alleged to have enticed away a woman and induced and abetted her in committing theft of property belonging to her husband, were arrested at Meerut under warrants issued by the Bombay police.

The woman and another accused are still absconding.

In applying for the remand of the accused, the police stated that Mohamed Nagu Mohamed, Anwaribai and Sattar, who is absconding, aided and abetted one other in enticing away the woman and at the same time assisted her in committing the theft of jewellery, cash and clothes valued at Rs. 1,004. The husband of the woman, thereupon lodged a complaint with the police.

The accused were placed to-day before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, at the Mazagaon Police Court and were remanded in custody.

Rare Art Studies in Picture Postcards.

Hundreds different in stock.

For samples write to:—

PICTURE NOVELTIES, Post Box 41. :: AMRITSAR

"BRITAIN AGAINST HITLERISM"

(Continued from Page 6.)

hold on Germany, its days will gradually be numbered.

This pamphlet gives courage to those who support the Allies in this war against Nazism. Let us hope it is justified by the events that are yet to happen.

CHILDREN WANT this EXTRA PROTECTION

Growing children are in constant danger from germs in the mouth that attack the teeth and cause decay.

You can guard against this happening! Have your children brush their teeth regularly with Kolynos, the scientific, germicidal dentifrice that not only cleans teeth quickly and safely but destroys the dangerous germs.

It is easy to get children to brush their teeth with Kolynos because they like its cool, refreshing taste.

ECONOMIZE— BUY the LARGE TUBE

KOLYNOS the economical DENTAL CREAM

Workers And Owners Disagree On Point Of Rise In Cost Of Living

LABOUR WELCOMES ADJUSTMENT ON ISSUE OF WAR ALLOWANCE

(Special To The "Chronicle.")

BOMBAY, Monday.

Labour representatives in Bombay as also the Mill-owners are anxious to avoid a crisis on the question of war allowance for workers But there is a difference in their viewpoints regarding the increase in the cost of living. While labour circles hold that a study of the present price levels of commodities show that the rise in the cost of living of workers is in the neighbourhood of 20 per cent, Mill-owners' representatives say that it is about 6 per cent.

Representatives of millowners who were interviewed by the "Bombay Chronicle" said that they were anxious from the very beginning to neutralise the increase in the cost of living of workers and that they would be prepared in future to meet the reasonable demands of workers. According to their claim the rise in the cost of living of workers so far which was in the neighbourhood of 6 per cent had been already neutralised by the opening of cheap grain shops. They assured that apart from what had been done already, the mill authorities would be prepared to consider the reasonable demands of workers.

Questioned if mill workers desired to stick to the demand of 40 per cent war allowance as put forward in the Mahagai Conference, Mr. Dange said:—

"The 40 per cent demand was put forward at a time when the prices were on the increase and when there was no indication that there would be a check on such increase. After the formulation of our demand prices of certain commodities like sugar came down. So an adjustment on that account may have to be made.

"The Girni Kamgar Union is collecting statistics to know the exact rise in the cost of living. The Labour Office statistics show a rise of 9 per cent on the August 1st index.

But we do not agree with the Labour Office method or its facts. Our study shows that the rise in the cost of living is in the neighbourhood of 20 per cent. Our demand will be placed before the Conciliation Board in view of these circumstances."

AHMEDABAD REACTIONS

Referring to the reactions of the Ahmedabad labour situation in Bombay labour circles, Mr. Dange said that the impression in Bombay was that the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad had calculated the rise in the cost of living as 24 per cent., and that it had asked for an increase in wages correspondingly.

"We are surprised", said Mr. Dange, "that the Ahmedabad Association are satisfied with only 10 per cent. What we strongly object to is their consent to receive more than half the wage increase in kind rather than in cash."

Explaining the attitude of workers to the steps taken by the millowners so far to afford relief, Mr. Dange said that Bombay labour objected to taking war allowance in terms of grain shops, because it cut away the credit which workers had so far been enjoying with other grain merchants. In times of disputes between workers and employers, Bania grain-dealers allowed credit to workers to the extent of five or six months.

"CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS USELESS."

Secondly, Mr. Dange explained, the cheap grain-shops were of no value to workers who dined in hotels. Neither were they of any use to those who lived in groups of six or seven and shared the expenses of a mess because it was a cumbrous process to pool the rations which each worker got for credit from the shop attached to his own mill.

The subsidised grain shops according to Mr. Dange, gave relief only to the extent of 12 per cent. in the cost of living.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

The Liability of Members being limited

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Authorised Capital ... Rs. 2,40,00,000
Issued & subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Paid up Capital ... Rs. 36,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 55,00,000

Head Office:—BARODA

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi Sidhpur, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Dwarka, Harij (N.G.), Visnagar (N.G.), Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Panchkuva—Ahmedabad, Kapadwanj, Billimora and Vyara.

LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.

Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.

Safe Deposit Vault at Baroda Lockers of different sizes available. Rates on application.

W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Estd. 1919

HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

BRANCHES.
1. COTTON EXCHANGES BLDG. KALBADEVI RD., BOMBAY.
2. KATHA BAZAR, MANDVI BOMBAY.
3. RAJKOT (CIVIL STATION)

CAPITAL PAID UP 39,90,000
RESERVE FUND 8,25,000
DIVIDEND EQUALISATION FUND 50,000

Directors

Mr. M. S. CAPTAIN, (Chairman). Lachhmandas Harkhchand Daga Esq., K. R. P. Shroff, Esq., Vithaldas Kanji, Esq., B. N. Karanjia, Esq., Randeo Anandilal Podar, Esq., Haridas Madhavdas Esq., and Dinshaw D. Romer, Esq.

Current Deposit Accounts opened and interest allowed at 2 PER CENT. per annum on daily balances upto Rupees one lakh.

Fixed Deposits for LONG and SHORT periods received on favourable terms.

Savings Bank Accounts interest allowed at 1½ PER CENT per annum on minimum monthly balances upto Rs. 10,000 withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

Advances made on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

Cotton Exchange Building, Kalbadevi Road. Annual Rent Rs. 4 only.

B. M. BHARGAVA
Secretary.

NO HOPE OF HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT

(Continued from page 12.)

India, naturally the princes have to, and it should be their pride to look up to the successor of the Crown, namely the people of India for the preservation of their status. I hope this will not be considered to be a tall claim made by me on behalf not of the Congress, not of any single party, but of the unrepresented dumb millions. No claim made on their behalf can be considered too tall.

FOR DUMB MILLIONS

I am myself an interested being. But I am supposed to have some hold over these dumb millions. I know that in every fibre of my being I am also one of them. Without them I am nothing. I do not even want to exist. I want on their behalf an honourable settlement with Britain without even a non-violent fight. My dictionary has no such expression as violent fight.

Yesterday I put this view before His Excellency in as courteous and friendly a language as I was capable of using. We approached the discussion as personal friends each believing in the other's sincerity. We understood each other and both recognised that there still existed a wide gulf between the position taken by the British Government as explained by him and the position taken by the Congress which I put forward though not as an accredited representative of the Congress but certainly as a self-appointed representative of the dumb millions.

"MORAL BANKRUPTCY"

We parted as friends. I have no disappointment in me that the negotiations have failed. That failure I am going to use, as I am sure, he is going to use as a stepping stone to success. But if that success does not come in the near future I can only say heaven help India, Britain and the world.

The present war must not be decided by a clash of arms but must be decided by the moral strength that each party can show. If Britain cannot recognise India's legitimate claims, what will it be but Britain's moral bankruptcy?"

GANDHIJI ON JINNAH'S DEMAND

Replying on whether the communal problem was raised in yesterday's interview Mr. Gandhi said that the communal issue was only a side issue.

"His attention was drawn to the passage in the communique namely "Mr. Gandhi expressed appreciation of the spirit in which these proposals were put forward but made it clear that they did not in his view at this stage meet the full demand of the Congress Party."

Mr. Gandhi said he was glad that his attention had been drawn to the possibility of a misunderstanding and that passage certainly did not imply the possibility of any modification of the Congress demand. Such an interpretation he declared, would be entirely unwarranted.

As regards further negotiations between the Congress and the Muslim League Mr. Gandhi said "I do not see any chance of approach at present between the Congress and the Muslim League. Mr. Jinnah's letter to me takes a position which is wholly detrimental to the national interest. He contemplates several Indias while the Congress contemplates only one India."

Referring to resumption of office by Congress Ministries he said that the Ministries would remain out of office until this main question was settled. As for the proposal made by Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan in his yesterday's statement Mr. Gandhi declined to commit himself.

Asked "When he was visiting Delhi again" Mr. Gandhi answered "When the Viceroy's brings me."
—A. P.

Railway Workers Demand War Allowance

(From A Correspondent).

A mass meeting of Parel Workshop employees was held on Friday at 5-30 p.m. when the workers reiterated their demand for 40 per cent. war allowance.

Messrs. Julmiram, President of the Branch, More, Shankerlingam, Khedgiker, Bhukari and Jhabvala spoke.

(Continued from col. 6)

Mrs. Urchs to her sons in Germany contained offending passages. The letter, in question among, other things stated that as long as Italy was neutral, letters would reach them safe. Mrs. Urchs, in her letter, asked her sons not to write "on politics openly" A letter from Germany, she said in her letter to her sons contained. "Aunt Pola (Poland) is very ill and the doctor will cure it within three weeks". This, according to the police prosecutor was a reference to the German-Polish conflict. The letter also made reference to Indian conditions, which stated. "All orders here are from the Jewish Government at Simla." This Mr. Thanawala, stated referred to the India Government. The letter also stated "Lies, lies, lies, lies is the password here." The letter concluding stated. "Hope the Fuehrer will not fail us."

In the same letter, she enclosed a letter which she had received from her husband from Ahmednagar.

The police prosecutor also read portions of Dr. Urch's letter when the Magistrate remarked that it was cynical for a prisoner of war to write in the manner that Dr. Urchs had done.

The Magistrate also observed that although he did not approve he could understand subjects of neutral countries getting irksome at the delay caused to their letters but there could be no excuse whatsoever for subjects of the enemy's country, when they were strictly forbidden to communicate.

The uncalled for reference to the Jews contained in Dr. Urch's letter, the Magistrate said made one's blood boil.

Magistrate:—We should not forget that war is going on and the question of sex should not enter into the consideration when cases affecting the war have to be decided.

The Magistrate, after hearing Mr. Kanuga, allowed Mrs. Urchs to remain on the same bail but cautioned her not to write any letters.

The case stands postponed.

LAW MUST GROW ON INDIGENOUS LINES

Mr. Motilal Setalvad's Address At Poona Law College Gathering

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, (By Mail).

As a member of the profession of law and having been by reason of my training thoroughly imbued with these principles I pay my humble tribute to that vast collection of legal principles evolved in the course of centuries and embodied in the English legal system. And yet it would be true to say that in law, as in every other department of life, there can be nothing so good for a country or a society, as a development and a growth along its own indigenous lines, said Mr. M. C. Setalvad addressing the annual gathering of the Poona Law College on Sunday evening.

Continuing Mr. Setalvad said a legal system which is entirely unsuitable to the habits and minds of the people had been imposed on India.

LAW'S DELAYS

"To deal with only one aspect of the matter, the law of procedure administered in this country based as it largely is on the English system of procedure is far too elaborate and complicated to work with smoothness and efficiency a large amount of litigation relating to money claims and property of small value originating in the mofussil. It is this complicated system of procedure which has been responsible on many occasions for great delays and ruinous costs resulting in almost a denial of justice. It has been sometimes said that the people of this country are litigious. This impression has in no small measure been created by the numercus proceedings and the great delay which result from the elaborateness of the procedure prescribed by our Codes."

Our law of procedure and various parts of our substantive law are, I think, in need of being so altered and modified so as to harmonise with our requirements and the habits and minds of the mass of our people. It may well be hoped that graduates of law trained with thoroughness in its basic principles will set their hands to this great task which has so far remained unattended to.

BANDRA DEAD BODY CASE

The case in which Mr. Rajaram Nana Padwal, a wealthy Bombay Landlord is being prosecuted by the Bandra Police under Sec. 304A. I.P.C. came up for hearing before Mr. B. V. Trivedi, First Class, City Magistrate, Bandra on Monday afternoon.

It will be recalled that a dead body was found on the Bandra beach at Land's End on the 7th Nov. 1939. The Police in this connection had arrested the accused on the mudguard of whose car the body was alleged to have been conveyed from Bombay to the place of disposal on the previous night.

Mr. R. H. Dhole, Police Prosecutor, Bandra, opening the case on Monday after several adjournments on previous occasions examined Ramchandra Patel, Police Head Constable, No. 256, Bandra.

In the morning at about 7-35 a.m. Mr. K. Natarajan, (Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer") came to the Police Station to inform me that a dead body was seen by him at Bandra Point (Band Stand Rock) at about 7 a.m.

About this time I have made an entry in the Station Diary.

I then sent Constable Luxman Narayen to inform the Police Sub-Inspector and sent Constable No. 105 to the place to keep a watch over the dead body. At 8 o'clock I handed over charge of the Police Station to senior P.S.I. Mr. Moulvi.

Cross-examined by Mr. P. V. Patil, Counsel for the defence, the witness stated: "I received the first telephone call at 11 p.m. and I wrote the number as 6799 in the Telephone Book. I had telephoned to all Police Stations of the Bandra Suburban District before I made the entry in the Telephone Book. And, therefore, I telephoned the No. 6799 to all the Police Stations.

It took me ten minutes to send the telephone calls. It was after this that I made the entries. After completing the entries in the Telephone Book. I verified the number of the Car from the Mahim Police Station and corrected it.

"Within three minutes of my making the entries I verified the number of the car by telephoning to Mahim. There is nothing in writing with me to show at what time I verified the number of the car. I phoned again as I thought the number noted by me was not correct.

"It is not true that I had verified the number of the car after I had received information from Mr. Natarajan.

Mr. Natarajan next gave evidence.

Police Constable No. 175 was the last witness examined on Monday.

The case is adjourned to the 27th instant.

Sensational Episodes In Trial Of Alleged Spies

"Offending Passages" In German Woman's Letter To Her Sons

The trial of seven Europeans, who were arrested on Friday last on a charge of transmitting letters to European countries, including the enemy country by an indirect route, with a view to evading the examination of the censors which commenced before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, was marked by several sensational episodes.

The interest in the case was heightened by the circumstance that three of the arrested persons were ladies, of whom two were Germans, whose husbands are now in the internment camp at Ahmednagar. One of the latter is Mrs. (Frau). Therse Urchs, wife of Dr. Urchs, who is alleged to be the leader of the Nazi party in India.

The names of the accused are:
Renato Cantafora (Italian),
Prof. Oddone Savine (Italian).
Guiseppe Perez (Italian),
Hugo Hindermann (Swiss),
Mrs. (Frau) Therse Urchs (German),
Mrs. Gertrud Stein (German), and Miss Hildegarde von Bremer alias Mrs. Hildegard Versteeg (Dutch).

In his opening address, Mr. R. P. Thanawala, police prosecutor, while giving a brief resume of the case laid special emphasis to one of the letters of accused Mrs Urchs, to her sons in Germany, in which she is alleged to have made references to the movements of troops and steamers. This information, which was not stated when the accused were first put up before the Court made the Magistrate to remark that he be known this, he would have considered the bail applications in a different light. People, who gave such information to the enemy country, he thought, were menace to the nation.

Although 23 letters were seized from the first accused on November 2, only 22 of them could be produced in Court. One of the letters, the police prosecutor stated was missing from the censors office. The mystery of the missing letter had not been solved as yet.

The cases against the accused went on for nearly four hours with a break of half an hour for lunch. When the Magistrate was about to rise another incident occurred.

Mr. Kanuga who appeared for Mrs. Urchs was addressing the Court regarding her bail, when a police, officer, seated by the side of the police prosecutor was seen holding the police prosecutor's hand, while the latter was about to address the Court. The police prosecutor strongly resented this unwarranted action of the police officer.

OFFICER REPRIMANDED

The Magistrate, on seeing this reprimanded the officer concerned saying it is shocking and surprising that a police officer, whose duty is only to give instructions to the prosecutor, if wanted, should go to the length of doing so in the manner that he has done. "It is very, very improper and wrong" added the Magistrate.

The officer, who was responsible for this "improper and unwarranted conduct" in Court is a Russian, employed in the Foreign Branch of the Bombay C.I.D.

After recording evidence, the Magistrate framed charges under rule 21, clause 2 of the Defence of India Rules against all the accused. The latter preferred to put in their pleas at a latter stage, after going through the letters.

This is the first case of its kind in India since the commencement of the war and a unique feature of the cases is that all the accused figured as prosecution witnesses, being given protection by the Court.

The case against Renato Cantafora an assistant in Lloyd Triestino was taken up first. It was from him that the preventive officer seized the 23 letters, which formed the subject matter of the charges.

All the other accused stepped into the witness box one after another when this case was taken up and deposed that some of them had given their letters to the accused while others stated that they left the letters at the accused's desk in his office.

When the cases against the remaining accused were called out, the first accused Renato Cantafora was cited as a prosecution witness.

Renato Cantafora's 'broken" English caused amusement in Court.

Questioned by the Court, why he undertook to send all the letters of the accused, witness stated "I did not know it was a serious thing. I now realise I made a mistake" and added "I am a simple man" and exclaimed "Oh my simplicity, my simplicity?"

Magistrate:—What is your simplicity.

Witness —"Simplicity is sym—pli—city. (Laughter). Magistrate: Your simplicity is going to get you into trouble. (Laughter.)

Important portions of the letters written by the accused were read in Court, most of which the police prosecutor characterised as innocent and innocuous.

OFFENDING PASSAGES

The police prosecutor stated that one of the letters written by

(Continued in col. 2.)

FAITHFULLY YOURS—
Coty Air Spun Powder is gossamer light—gives a perfect result in a subtle manner. Made in many lovely flattering shades, Coty Air Spun stays on longer than any other powder, prevents enlarged pores and blackheads. Ask to see the wide range of lovely Air Spun shades at your favourite shop.
Coty Lipsticks give an alluring glamour that is irresistible. They give fascination, they make your lips completely desirable, and their fashionable shades answer every taste.
Coty Complexion Rouge adds that gracious touch of colour which brightens the eyes and gives life to the face. Also made in many natural becoming shades.
Coty
Increase your glamorous allure. Smart society everywhere acknowledges the exotic charm of Coty make-up.
Price Lists and Make-up Chart on application:
Sole Agents for Coty (England) Ltd.
M. G. Shahani & Co., Karachi.
C.30

The notched surface gets in between the teeth, removes every tiny food particle.
I HAVE TRIED THEM ALL. THE TUFTED Pro-phy-lac-tic CLEANS BETTER AND LASTS LONGER
WHY Pro-phy-lac-tic BRUSHES ARE SO SUPERIOR
1. The big end tuft assures thorough cleansing of back teeth as well as front.
2. The notched surface cleans in between all the teeth—front and back, inside and outside.
3. Brush is welded to handle by special Perma-Grip process.
4. Highest quality—lasts longer—most economical.
Remember—only a brush with a tufted end thoroughly cleans all teeth.
IT IS GENUINE ECONOMY TO BUY A Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip
● Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip tooth brushes do last longer—because they're made better. They clean teeth better, too—the big end tuft assures this. It reaches way back in the mouth—removes tiny food particles non-tufted brushes often miss. You can always clean your teeth better with a tufted end brush. Always sold in the yellow box.
20-A
INSIST UPON Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

USE
Best Quality
Anchor Brand
TILES & SANITARYWARES
AGENTS WANTED APPLY
K. GIGABHAI & SONS
FORT, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20153.
SHOW ROOM: Nagdevi Street.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1940

SKIN CURE
ZODIAC Soap & Ointment

For ECZEMA, RINGWORM and similar troubles. As. 6 each.
Sole Agent:—GHIA BROS.,
18, Musjid Bund. Rd., Bombay, 3.
Tel. No. 31177.

No Hope Of Honourable Settlement

MAHATMA ON ABRUPT END OF DELHI PARLEYS

Viceroy's Offer Does Not Contemplate Freedom For India To Shape Her Own Destiny

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Gandhiji has made the following statement regarding yesterday's conversations with the Viceroy.

"The vital difference between the Congress demand and the Viceroy's offer consists in the fact that the Viceroy's offer contemplates final determination of India's destiny by the British Government whereas the Congress contemplates just the contrary.

The Congress position is that the test of real freedom consists in the people of India determining their own destiny without outside interference. I see no prospect whatsoever of a peaceful and honourable settlement between England and India unless the vital difference is obliterated and England decides upon the right course namely, accepting the position that the time has come when India must be allowed to determine her own constitution and her status.

When this is done the question of defence, the question of minorities, the question of princes and the question of European interests will be automatically dissolved. Let me make this a little clearer.

"LIKE MUSHROOMS"

Safeguards for the rights of minorities is not only a common cause but a representative assembly of Indians cannot evolve a stable constitution without the fullest satisfaction being given to the legitimate minorities. I use the word legitimate advisedly because I see that minorities crop up like mushrooms till there will be no majority left by the fullest satisfaction. I mean satisfaction which will not militate against progress of the nation as a whole.

I would therefore in the event of differences refer them to the highest and most impartial tribunal that can be conceived by human ingenuity. Its voice shall be final as to what will amount to the fullest satisfaction of minority interests.

DEFENCE PROBLEM

So far as defence is concerned surely it will be the primary concern of free India to make her own arrangement.

It may well be that India would want elaborate preparation and would want Britain's help if it is given to enable her to do so. Thanks to Imperial policy, unarmed India is left wholly unprotected except by British bayonets and Indian soldiers which the British power has brought into being

It is a position humiliating alike to Britain and India I am personally unconcerned because if I carry India with me I would want nothing beyond a police force for protection against dacoits and the like. But so far as defence is concerned unarmed and peaceful India would rely on the goodwill of the whole world. But I admit that it is only a day dream at the present moment.

EUROPEAN INTERESTS

So far as European interests are concerned the emphasis on the word European must be wholly removed. But that does not mean that a free India should be free to confiscate European interests or any other interests.

There would be as there should be provision for reasonable compensation for any existing interests which are legitimate and not harmful to the nation. It follows that there can be no question of favouritism which is being enjoyed to-day by European interests I would regard them as big zamindars or capitalists and they would be placed on the same footing as these.

STATUS OF PRINCES

So far as the Princes are concerned they are free to join the National Assembly which will determine India's fate not as individuals but as duly elected representatives of their own people. As Princes they are big vassals of the Crown. I fancy they have no status apart from the Crown.

Certainly not superior to the Crown itself. If the Crown parts with power it to-day enjoys over the whole of

(Continued on page 11, col. 3)

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR WARDHA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Mahatma Gandhi and his party left for Wardha by the G. I. P. Mail at 9 a.m., from Delhi junction station.

The statement of Mr. M. N. Roy regarding the election of Congress President was shown to Mahatma Gandhi in the train. After reading the statement he said that he does not want to say anything about it.—A. P.

"BEST NEWS FROM INDIA"

London Views Of Abul Kalam's Nomination For Congress 'Gadi'

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Great satisfaction is felt in Indian circles here on the nomination of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad by several provinces for the presidentship of the next Congress. This is considered a fitting reply to those who allege that the Congress is a Hindu body or that it represents only the rightist group. Interviewed, Sjt. Krishna menon said "the news gives the lie direct to all propaganda that there is a split in the Congress. It also indicates the determination of the Congress to march to Independence through constituent assembly."

Dr. Sayed Mahmoodi interviewed said, "This is the best news from India for a long time and as a member of the Muslim community I welcome it."

Welcoming Maulana Azad's nomination Mr. Sorensen, M. P. said, news that a Muslim has been nominated President of the Congress is definitely encouraging to the supporters of Indian aspirations. It is a striking demonstration of the fact that the Congress by no means is confined to one religious section of Indian communities but in fact a comprehensive organisation.

The nomination further indicates quite clearly that although the Muslim League undoubtedly represents a section of Muslim opinion, it cannot claim to being truely representative of all Muslims in India.

Mr. Suratali, Secretary, Hindustani Social Club said "I am confident that the nomination will strengthen the unity of the Indian people in the struggle against British Imperialism.

Sjt. K. D. Kumria, Seiretary Indian Swaraj League welcoming the news said especially at the present moment, it refutes British representations that the Congress is a Hindu body. I do believe that the cause of Indian Independence is safe in the hands of Maulana Saheb.

Dr. P. C. Bhandari said "This is splendid news. It shows what the Congress really is and what it represents.

Ex-Mayor and Alderman C. L. Katial said "Under the leadership of Maulana Azad I am confident that the Indian people will reach their goal.

Indian Troops In France—A Transport Company

An Animal Transport Company of the R. I. A. S. C. "somewhere in France" undergoes an inspection before starting on morning work.

Men of an Animal Transport Company of the R.I.A. S. C. clad in the serviceable fleece lined leather jerkins which combine smartness and warmth.

Delhi Deadlock Causes Little Surprise

Labour M. P. Urges Translation Of War Aim In India First

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The report just received that Gandhiji has rejected H. E. the Viceroy's offer, made this afternoon, of Dominion Status "at the earliest possible date after war" has not caused any surprise in British circles which support India's aspirations. They had no illusion about the British Policy on India, as they had not any doubt that Gandhiji would not compromise on essentials of the Congress demand.

Mr. REGINALD SORENSEN, M.P., SAID TO ME: I REGRET THE VICEROY STILL DOES NOT REALLY APPRECIATE THE DETERMINATION OF INDIA TO WIN HER FREEDOM, WITHOUT RESERVATIONS. I STILL HOPE AND BELIEVE, AND SHALL ALWAYS DO SO, THAT INDIA WOULD EMERGE DURING THE NEXT FEW YEARS TO THE FULL STATUS OF AN INDEPENDENT NATION. I DO TRUST BRITISH OPINION WILL REALISE THE INCONGRUITY AND INCONSISTENCY OF TALKING ABOUT NATIONAL FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE IN EUROPE, WHILST NOT READILY WORKING FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THAT PRINCIPLE IN INDIA.

DEFERRED, BUT NOT ABANDONED

Delhi Talks May Be Resumed

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

Although the Viceroy-Gandhi talks in Delhi terminated somewhat prematurely, the hope is held out in political circles here that the talks might be resumed, at no distant date. The official communique issued on the subject is regarded in the very nature of things as not containing the whole truth about this historic meeting.

It is considered probable that the Working Committee will take stock of the whole situation, as it emerges out of this interview at an early date and the Viceroy on his part might consult Whitehall on certain crucial points raised by Mahatma Gandhi before a fresh move is made.

In this connection, stress is laid in political circles on the observations of Sir Maurice Hallett, Governor of U. P. in his speech at the Upper India Chamber of Commerce yesterday where he hoped that the "important discussions started in Delhi might lead to a satisfactory permanent settlement and this week might prove the most momentous in the history of India."

SATYAMURTHI'S SUGGESTION

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

"I am satisfied at the progress of talks between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi so far. I now earnestly suggest that the Premiers of eleven provinces, that is, including the ex-Congress Premiers and representatives of the Central Legislative Assembly should be summoned in a conference to settle the outstanding questions."

Thus observed Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central), in course of an interview to the "United Press" on the conclusion of talks between Gandhiji and the Viceroy.

Proceeding Mr. Satyamurthi said: "In order, however, to enable a proper settlement to be reached, His Majesty's Government should be prepared to tell Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League that they should come to a settlement with the Congress, that is, the people of India and not depend on the British Government to support their impossible demands. I still hope and pray for a peaceful and honourable settlement between the Congress and Government."

In conclusion, Mr. Satyamurthi referred to the demand for Coalition Cabinets in Provinces and said: "His Majesty's Government should also sternly turn down the undemocratic demand for Coalition Governments in Provinces. Even Sir Sikander Hyat Khan and Mr. Fazlul Huq will not agree to that."—United Press.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Even the shrewdest students of Indian politics are bound to admit that the statement regarding the Viceroy-Mahatma talks is capable of only one interpretation viz., that we are exactly where we would have been if the talks had not taken place at all.

Even the black cat, which crossed the Mahatma's path, doesn't know which way to turn.

Looking through the list of winners at the Dog Show, I find that the Maharajah of Kashmir has a cocker Spanish named: "Merryweather Marmaduke." I suppose it is called Merryweather for short. Shri. Akkasaheb of Kolhapur goes a step further to call her Pekingese "Ting Kah of Alderbourne." Thank God, I say, there are no Indian breeds in dogs or else we would have Pestonjee of Pydhoni and Chhaganlal of Chor Bazaar.

Extract from tennis commentary in Anglo-Indian paper:

"At this crisis Miss Row responded grandly, and a number of beautiful placements, slipped neatly and low past the foraging Bekkevold, and backed up by a number of fine recoveries, paved the way for success for her and Bobb in the next two games."

The charge of the Light Brigade will read almost feeble compared to this.

Even the Oxford dictionary was a trifle perplexed when someone pronounced "err" as "air." If the reverse was also true, the A. I. R. must be perpetually erring.

Can nothing be done to relieve our leisured unemployment? Some of our best millionaires are rotting without an honest job of work to do.

Students Arrested Under Defence Of India Act

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Mr. Yog Dutt Sharma, an M. A. student and president of the Delhi Students' Federation, was arrested this morning under the Defence of India Act following the searches made on Sunday last for leaflets.—United Press.

SIND-GUJARAT RAILWAY

KARACHI, Feb. 6.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" show that the Sind Government have addressed a lengthy representation to the Railway Board urging the construction, as early as possible, of the Sind-Gujarat Railway. No definte reply has yet been received by the Government.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE JUG OF DEATH

COMMANDEER A CAR, DON! WE MUST GET AFTER CANELLI!
SCOTLAND YARD, BUDDY! WE'RE BORROWIN' YOUR CAR!
SNAP IT UP, DON!
SCREE-E-E-E
AT BREAKNECK SPEED, CANELLI TRIES TO SHAKE OFF HIS PURSUERS . . . .
STICK WITH 'IM, WADE!
HOLD YOUR FIRE TILL THE STREETS ARE CLEAR! WE'LL STICK!

Copr. 1939, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.